HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 137 BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 11 1927 ONE ANNA

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

A Lively Drama of Love and Intrigue

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 PARTS

"THE MAID OF MYSTERY"

FEATURING THE BEAUTIFUL **MARIE DORO**

Grand scenes of Venice and its canals and its gondolas—
beautiful mountain sceneries—and a thrilling exciting plot.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

The Most Enthralling Story of the Pioneer West and the most Appealing Romance!

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

"NORTH OF 36"

The thrilling and thundering story of the First Great Texas Cattle Drive and the Fearless girl who showed the way, featuring

JACK HOLT—LOIS WILSON—ERNEST TORRENCE—NOAH BEERY.

STAMPEDE! The mad, Swift Rush of Thousands and Thousands of Frenzied Cattle.

You will see this amazing thrill along with others in this big picture!
The famous Novel of Emerson Hough filmed on a huge panoramic scale.
Desperate Battles and astounding exploits!

TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 June	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..		15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
8th ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
15th ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,300
19 ,,	R NOHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	R PUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	KANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	KANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23 September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for Sing'e Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £108
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,746
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMNA ..	8,437
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
15th June	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alfa Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,760	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Zoroff Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS : ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK. TELEPHONE : 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for an up-country Mill, passed Students of the Technical (Textile) Schools of Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad to work as jobbers. Apply stating age, experience and salary expected, Box No. 1986 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28680

WANTED.—MANAGER for the Government Cattle and Dairy Farm, Patna. Practical experience of modern methods of dairying in all its branches and growing fodder crops essential. Pay—according to qualifications but not exceeding Rs. 500. Applications with copies of diplomas if any and testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to July 1st. D. QUINLAN, I.V.S., Director, Civil Veterinary Dept., Bihar and Orissa. Patna, the 6th June, 1927.
A 28678

WANTED for the D. A. V. College, Lahore.—I A LECTURER IN PHYSICS. Pay upto Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. II A LECTURER IN ECONOMICS, pay upto Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. M.Sc.s in Physics and M.A.s in Economics with previous teaching experience need only apply to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 28679

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other Interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 24 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/- Postage and Packing extra.
F

PERSIA —BALUCHISTAN —AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Rose Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/0; Persian Saffron 8/- ounce; Assafoetida, Salabmisri 9/- lbs. Cumins Black 2/- lbs; Assorted Dry Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quality Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R224

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE TYPEWRITER CLEANING & OILING SERVICE. A typewriter can only do good work when the types are cleaned and it is oiled and kept in order. Especially during monsoon the machine becomes rusty if not properly cared for. Write us a line on your letter-head to-day and our man will call at your office and Dust, Clean and Oil your machine—no matter what make of typewriter you use without any charge. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 317, Hornby Road, Opp. Thomas Cook and Son, Fort, Bombay.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY. ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE PROSPECTUS and the Forms necessary for application for Admission to the combined courses of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be forwarded on receipt of Rs. 2/- (by M.O.)

These Forms, duly filled in, must reach the Principal's Office before June 15th, 1927.

The next session commences on July 11th, 1927.

PRINCIPAL.
28469.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRADE-MARK CAUTION:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its Registered Office at Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole proprietor of the five respective Trade-marks which consist of the words and drawings as shown on the five respective Brands or Labels affixed below which are exact facsimiles respectively of those used by the said Company:—

The Colouring of the said Trade-marks Brands or Labels may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said five respective Trade-marks, Brands or Labels are intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

Declarations in respect of the said five respective Trade-marks Brands or Labels have been registered under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under numbers 3812, 3814, and 3813 of 1926 on the 17th day of July 1926, and 1740 and 2524 of 1927 on the 31st day of March and 16th day of May, 1927, respectively.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said five respective Trade-marks, Brands or Labels or any of them or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein respectively will be dealt with according to Law.

Dated 11th day of June 1927.

THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY LIMITED.,
28670 P. O. Box No. 254, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ZARTHOSTNO DISO), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 6th June, 1927.
28664

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that in the newly constructed Market at Chaupatty every commodity can now be purchased.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. S. KOWSHIK,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Markets,
8th June, 1927.
28674

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

LOT NO. I.—CHHOTANI SAW MILLS, situated next to Timber Pond, Sewri Bombay, with Railway siding running along pond and connected with Bombay Port Trust Railway, area 19489 square yards, up-to-date sawing machinery in running order, run by steam, Electric power close by, fire-proof shed and several other sheds. Close to Sewri electric railway station.

LOT NO. II.—Hardware stores: Bolts and Nuts, Screws Nettlefolds of various sizes both brass and iron, Spring Steel flats, Mitre Metal Polish, Life Buoys Bench Vices etc, etc.

LOT NO. III.—Furniture Machinery Sagar & Co's make, Circular and Frame Saws.

LOT NO. IV.—Timber Stock: Deal Wood Poon wood, Sesum Wood.

Further details from the undersigned.

Undersigned not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers allowed to inspect goods and premises on previous application to the undersigned.

Last date for sending offers, 15th July, 1927.

MANAGING SECRETARY,
Chhotani Saw Mills,
Sewri, Bombay.
28641

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHIEF OFFICER of the Bhusaval Municipal Borough, carrying pay Rs. 100-150 with Horse allowance of Rs. 20/- p. m.

The applicant must be a Graduate of a recognised University or a qualified Engineer and must know Marathi well, one experienced in Municipal Administration preferred.

The applicant should state his age, place of residence, and furnish copies of testimonials, if any.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st July 1927.

PRESIDENT,
City Municipality, Bhusaval.
Bhusaval, 6.6-1927.
28677

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3024 of 1926.

M. MICHELIN & CO. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI CAB CO. Defendants.

To,

The New Royal Motor Taxi Cab Co.,
The defendants abovenamed

and

The Proprietors or partners thereof.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 2,939-12-0 with interest and costs PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on the 22nd day of June, 1927, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the forenoon when you are summoned to appear in the above Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the date before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. WITNESS SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN KNIGHT, CHIEF JUSTICE at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of January 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR.
For Ag. Prothonotary
E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of January, 1927.
Messrs PAYNE & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28683

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 13th June, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

125-128. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—(125) For requesting the Commissioner to give some increment in pay to all Scavenging, Health and Drainage Department Mucadams in view of hard times, (126) for obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the measures that should be adopted to effect economy by curtailing expenditure on stationery in all Municipal Departments, (127) for informing the Schools Committee that the Rule for appointing persons holding certificates of certain qualifying examinations as teachers may be relaxed in the case of teachers of Depressed Classes and (128) For inviting the attention of the Schools Committee to the gross neglect of duty on the part of the call-women in Primary Schools in G Ward.

129. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the great inconvenience caused to pedestrian and vehicular traffic at Sleater Road on account of the Western side of the said road having been cut up and part of it closed for traffic.

130. From Dr. M. F. Bisni—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of having a cross road between Love Lane and Nesbit Road at Mazagon.

131. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of so decentralizing the Municipal administration of the City as to run it on lines similar to the London County Council.

132. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the question of providing flights of steps on both sides of the Kennedy Bridge.

133-140. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(133) For obtaining a report as to the advisability of acquiring a strip of land belonging to the G.I.P. Railway to the west of Vatsraj Lane at Matunga for widening the lane (134) for expressing opinion that it is desirable to extend the new road laid out by the City Improvement Trust in the Matunga Scheme either to Vatsraj or Laxminarayen Lane, (135) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to certain nuisance caused below the Matunga Station Foot bridge, (136) For obtaining a report as to the steps taken for constructing a market at Matunga, (137) For obtaining a report as to the advisability of reserving a triangular plot of City Improvement Trust land to the east of the G.I.P. Railway Matunga Station for a park or a playground, (138) For requesting the Commissioner to take early steps to widen the Elphinstone road, (139) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the desirability of enlarging the Municipal Market at Elphinstone Road, and (140) For obtaining certain particulars about the delivery of meat in Municipal and private Markets.

141. From Mr. M. A. Dabholkar—For laying down that the Rule adopted for the superannuation of Ministerial Servants in the Municipality be made applicable to Executive Officers and other Municipal servants drawing a salary under Rs. 500, &c.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 10th June, 1927.
28681

THE J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the two studentships available for the current year for advanced study in England or elsewhere out of India under the above scheme will be received not later than the 31st July, 1927, addressed to the Honorary Secretary. The J. N. Tata Education Scheme, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. Applications should be sent in on a special form, which will be sent on request, should contain all the particulars called for therein, and must be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of certificates as to character and physical fitness (including eyesight) which will not be returned. A photograph of passport size should be affixed to the application. Only the applications of students who have graduated in the FIRST CLASS will be considered. The Hon. Secretary regrets that he cannot answer queries from candidates, who do not possess the above qualifications.
28636

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERT, WIMBRIDGE & DEVJEE CANJEE. RICHLY CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ONE BILLIARD TABLE BY ROBERT, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, ETC., AT "HAMILTON HOUSE" LABURNUM ROAD, NEW GAMDEVI, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned time and place, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by John Robert, Wimbridge and Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass, crockery and platedware, automatic dining table for 12 persons by Dewjee Canjee arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, and dumbwaiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, hall, silver and corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, terracota figures, cabinet phonograph with records, single and double fancy wooden bedsteads with mattresses, handsome mirror and panel single and double door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, shaving stand, dressing chest of drawers, woollen pile carpets, writing table, revolving chair, hat-stand, easy chairs, ice box, Singer sewing machine, gas stove, meatsafe, store cupboard, etc., the property of A. Comberfeigier, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

UNCLAIMED PARCELS and luggage will be sold by public auction by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. at Victoria Terminus under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 consisting of trinkets, saris, lead types scented oils, glass, bangles and other fancy goods. Hosiery, gund phials, leather goods, miscellaneous machinery parts bicycle, old clothing, boxes, trunks, etc., and other household luggage and various other articles.

N. B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SECONDHAND MACHINERY AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA.

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sussex Road, Byculla, near Byculla Dairy Farm, the following:—

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY.

One second-hand Crude Oil Engine by Ruston Proctor, C. C. type of 50 B.H.P. complete with self-starter, 6 round iron tanks, pipe connections and oil fuel tanks in working order.

14 second-hand Rottary ghanis complete with the line shafts, in working order.

20 wrought iron square oil storage tanks.

One second hand oil filter of 36 plates by Macbeth Bros., complete with oil pump, pressure gauge etc., in working order.

One second hand copra cutting machine.

One second hand dynamo complete with all its light fittings.

One chain block.

One second hand ordinary beam scale with weights &c. complete.

Small quantity of stores, &c.; &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ID MUBARAK OWING TO GREAT RUSH ONE WEEK MORE. HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY THE PUBLIC

Freedom and Self-Respect are two chief assets of man's Life !!!

SEE—KRISHNA'S HISTORICAL NEW PRODUCTION—Commencing from TO-DAY—During THIS WEEK

Rupsundari OR Ideal Womanhood

Rajputs of old India are chronicled in the history of India as a Free and Self-Respecting Race

Also STAGE DANCES by Syrian Variety Co.

UP-TO-DATE NEW EGYPTIAN TURKISH & HINDUSTANI DANCES WITH SWEET SONG and MUSIC by **MISS Blanche SALMA**

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE : : : : : : : : : New Charni Road.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY 3 P.M. DAILY: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

Some Beauty Secrets

By MIMOSA

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"How To Shampoo."—Try pure stallax. I think you could get as small a quantity as two or three ounces. A remarkably good shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax in a cup of hot water. This cleanses the scalp well, and makes the hair very soft, glossy and wavy.

"Run Down."—If you cannot sleep well, nerves just a trifle unsettled, remember the body is like a piano and needs to be kept tuned up to concert pitch. The ideal body tuner is Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets. They strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give instant relief from that "tired out," "done up" feeling.

"Rejuvenating The Skin."—You should not be discouraged because the face bleach you are using isn't effective; at certain seasons of the year all skins are more or less discoloured or freckled, and a face bleach is hardly adequate. A substance which I highly recommend is Mercolized Wax. It is a creamy product with wonderful absorptive properties, and in about ten days, if applied nightly, you will find that the old skin has almost imperceptibly entirely flaked off and the fresh skin underneath is apparent. This method is harmless, and the results achieved are most beneficial to one's looks and to the skin itself. About an ounce will do.

"Eyebrows and Lashes."—Have you tried brushing your eyebrows with a small soft brush? An excellent plan is to apply mennaline to stimulate the growth of the eyebrows and lashes as well. Get only an ounce. It can be applied with the finger-tip. I think you will find that your brows and lashes will soon become more luxuriant after such treatment.

"Annoying Perspiration."—For the offensive perspiration odour you complain of I would by all means use a little white pergol; applied to the affected surface with the finger-tips, it will instantly stop the trouble.

"Stimulating Hair Growth."—You should follow the instructions given in this article, and in addition make up a good hair and scalp tonic. Take an ounce of boranium and mix it with a quarter pint of bay rum; rub into the scalp occasionally. It stimulates the growth of hair and prevents dandruff. You will soon see marked improvement in the general condition of your hair.

"A Graceful Figure."—Clynol Berries will do for you what they have done for hundreds of others like you. Quickly, easily, and with absolute safety you can remove all traces of fat without exercises, starvation diet, or the weakening effects of fat-reducing baths. Three or four Clynol Berries taken daily, one after each meal, will, in a few short weeks, reduce your figure to its original graceful proportions. The chemist either keeps or can easily procure them.

"Removing Unsightly Hair."—Powdered pheminol is the most practical thing with which to remove the superfluous hair. Apply it directly to the surface affected, and the hair will wilt so that it can be rubbed off in two or three minutes, leaving no trace. An ounce will last quite a long time.

"Avoiding Rouge."—Yes, I agree with you that rouge is easily detected, but because of that you need not be without colour. It seems essential in a few cases like yours. There is a powder, very little known to the public, called colliadium, which blends so remarkably with the skin that its use cannot be detected. Of course, some skins require very little colour, and you must be careful to know your style.

"A Soap Hint."—Pilenta is a very good complexion soap that has been recommended to me by many who find its use delightful. It has a very soothing effect on the skin, and at the same time it is a good cleanser. I have not found as good a one, as yet.

"Improving the Lips."—A poor circulation is usually the cause of that blue, bloodless appearance of the lips you complain of, and for troubles of that kind you should consult your physician. But why let an old-fashioned prejudice keep you from seeking a harmless artificial aid temporarily? A soft stick of prolactum applied to the lips gives a beautiful and perfectly natural colour and prevents dryness.

OWING to the PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD,

CONTINUES FOR

ONE WEEK MORE from TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK.

FIRST FORH INSTALMENT (8 Reels)

THE SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S

STARTLING AND SENSATIONAL PRODUCTION

'JAN-E-ALAM-ANJUMANARA'

Featuring Miss MANI, Miss KUMUDANI, Miss MALKA, Mr. JANIBABU, and Mr. KAPUR.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS : 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA-SHOW : Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays 3 P.M.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

A Thrilling, Sensational Society Picture of crooks and flukes!

"THE GREAT COUP"

featuring the internationally famous and popular star **HARRY PEEL**

Daring deeds—violent crimes—dare devil stunts—ingenious tricks—sensational thefts — and the

GREATEST RACE EVER FILMED!

A son in search of his parents—the police in search of the son—tense situations and astounding events occur every minute.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

---

7 Reels

Following "Secrets" and "Smilin' Through" comes another hit—the biggest of its kind. It's a different Norma you'll find in this—a beautiful society belle forced into a loveless marriage then finding love in her heart when her man proves true blue.

Only Norma could make one as great!

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME : 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel No. 22997.

Every Husband Wants The Ideal Wife

And every Wife must try to be

THE IDEAL WIFE

For this, please come and see

United Pictures Syndicate's Special New Picture

The Ideal Wife

or SAVITRI

Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Begins at 3-30.

Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10 30

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Uleer, Kandi.

Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay

J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

RED SCOTCH SHINING

GRANITE PILLARS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES

for TEMPLES & PALACES

Ready available from stock.

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Glorious Romance!

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Special Idd Week Programme.

Appeal of the East!

An intriguing story of a tinkle-toe, dancing girl with laughing lips, who challenged the menacing distates of the Sheik and loved an American!

"A CAFE IN CAIRO"

Adventure is awaiting you. It's most lavish picture.

DON'T FORGET TO SEE

FEATURING

PRISCILLA DEAN

Captivating, fiery—sweet, Enchanting as Cleopatra—loving gloriously as only a maiden of mystic Egypt can love.

BREATH-TAKING THRILLS!

A multi-coloured Romance!

Also two Reels Comedy.

On WEDNESDAY only "SAVITRI."

NEXT WEEK

Douglas Fairbank

IN THE

"BLACK PIRATE"

TIME: at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturday and Sunday, Extra at 3-30.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

CURRENTS AND CROSS-CURRENTS OF THOUGHT

"Kesari" congratulates Dr. Moonje on his defiance of the Surat Magistrate's order prohibiting him from making any speeches at or near about Surat and points out that this is the second time that the doctor has considered it his duty to set at naught the legality of Government orders, calculated to be unfair and insulting and intended to interfere with what people like Dr. Moonje and Pandit Malaviya consider it to be their sacred duty. The journal maintains that Civil Disobedience must be a spontaneous process arising directly out of keen resentment for some egregious injustice on the part of Government, it can then be practised even on a mass scale. The paper advises those who talk of Civil Disobedience in season and out of season to learn that it cannot be artificially manufactured.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Reports of the proceedings of the Literary and the physical culture conferences held at Poona, appear in several Marathi papers which show as much keenness for the movements aiming at national reconstruction in other directions also, as political. The conclusion that some journals draw from the all-sided activities of Maharashtra leaders is that they believe in the all-sided development and steady building up of the nation politically industrially, economically, socially and culturally. Mr. Kolhatkar's speech at the Marathi Literary Conference is universally favourably received as a balanced statement on the question of improving and chastening the Marathi language, of which he is admittedly a distinguished scholar.

MR. DANGE AND CLASS-WAR.

"Maharatta" welcomes Mr. S. A. Dange as many other Marathi journals do and observes. "He is an enemy of imperialism and it is good that he has declared his desire to co-operate with Indian Capitalists even, to destroy the devil of imperialism. None can deny the necessity of the organisation of Labour and the peasantry. But, at the same time, no sensible person would like India to be divided at many points by a warfare among classes, which do not exist in a virulent form in India, as they do in Western countries. The task before all Indian workers ought to be the attainment of Swarajya and not creation of a rabid class-war. We hope Mr. Dange will now devote his attention and energy to the avoidance of unnecessary class-war in India and will so direct the Labour movement, which he profusely loves, as to be a contributory to the realisation of Swarajya."

CHASTITY OF MARATHI LANGUAGE

Two important questions which are at present engaging the mind of men of letters in Maharashtra are the spread of rabid half-penny literature and eschewing of English and Persian-Arabic words from the Marathi language. Mr. Kolhatkar, who presided over the Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelana boldly declared that the attempts set on foot to drive away domiciled and throughly digested words by the Savarkar brothers would be a wrong and artificial attempt, which is bound to end in a failure. The President undoubtedly expressed the general feeling on this point as the Savarkar brothers are indeed held up to ridicule in literary circles for their exordinary and ridiculous zeal to be entirely Aryan and Hindu in everything. Authors of rabid, sensual and intoxicant writings were also taken to task by the President and several other speakers including some educated ladies. The President expressed the view that all those writings may be considered rabid and indecent as no man of culture would think worth his while to read with his women-folk and children. This test of indecency was found acceptable to all who came to the literary conference and will meet with universal approval.

SWARAJ WITHOUT MUSLIMS.

"Shraddhananda" in a long-drawn and verbosely written leaderette advances the proposition that Indian Swaraj will essentially have to be Aryan, Hindu Swaraj and Hindu consolidation is therefore its necessary prerequisite. The journal says, if there be need and in its opinion it is inevitable, the Hindus alone will have to establish their Swaraj, without the help and co-operation of the Moslems. Then, the journal suddenly jumps to the proposition that it is always a powerful minority in a nation that achieves its freedom and let the Hindus spring this minority up to weed out all oreigners and establish their Swaraj.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S METHODS

"Maharashtra" gives its entire approval to the doings of the Congress Working Committee in the respect of their Council policy and attitude towards Madras Swarajists, but questions the propriety of its methods. It approves of the move for the session of the A.I.C.C. to express its opinion on the action of the Working Committee, but definitely express itself against the move for holding a special session of the Congress, as it would involve unnecessary and untold waste of money and energy.

HUMOURING JAPAN.

"Nawa Kal" examines the Textile Tariff Board's report and the Government's resolution thereon and says that all the coquetting and cultivating that Bombay Millowners carried on with their confreres in Lancashire has gone in vain. The international political situation is such that England cannot afford to offend Japan in any way and she would rather let both Bombay and Manchester down for some time.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

FIRST L.L B. EXAMINATION RESULTS

For the First L.L.B. Examination, held in April last, 665 students appeared out of whom 2 passed in First Class, 115 in the Second Class and 104 in Pass Class. The proportion of the candidates who have come out successful to the total number of candidates who appeared for the examination is 33 per cent.

The Following candidates have passed the Examination:—

CLASS I.

(In order of merit).—B. C. Vakil, F. K. Baman Beharam.

CLASS II.

Y N Acharekar, M I Ahmadi, K I S I Aiylam, B K Baman-Beharam, G S Bhatt, R M Bhatt, L B Bilimoria, B D Boovariwala, M S Bopshetti, S G Chitale, K T Chitre, J T Desai, M M Desai, T K Desai, R H Dole, S F Falapalan, V R Gadkari, J C Ghandy, T M de S Guido, A S Hamand, U F Harver, C G Joshi, S R Kankanadi, K R I Keshava Iyengar, M P Laxpati, A A Mandgi, S D Mehd, L Mehrotra, G C Mehta, G P Mehta, G M Mehta, J H Mehta, S M Mehta, H B Mistry, J K Modi, N A Nanavati, S D Nariman, N N Pandia, J T Parikh, S C Parikh, Y R Parpia, A G Patel, A M Patel, B V Pradhan, N L Pradhan, N Rajogopalan, S Ramaswamy, G G Rangnekar, H M Seervai, C C Shah, J J Shah, J C Shah, V M Shah, N G Shinde, V Sutaria, B L Thakore, P C Thakore, M R Thosar, R J Trivedi, J B Upadhyaya, G N Vaidya, N N Vakil, H M Visram, N S Vora, V M Vora, J M Akolkar, J I Amin, H G Anikar, N S Anikhindi, D M Anjaria, S S Belsare, S A Bhatkhande, Y N Chapekar, P S Chiney, M M Chudasama, Y S Dalvi, M B Dandekar, V B Deshmukh, R V Dharmadhikari, D G Gawsane, D B Godbolb, K U Havaldar, S Hosmane, R R Ingle, S V Jangamkote, A K Joshi, S R Joshi, K M Kittane, D M Kulkarni, K H Kulkarni, K V Kulkarni, V D Kulkarni, V V Kurlekar, P K Kute, V D Mehta, N N Mojanidar, M N Mulgagal, G R Panchpor, J J Patel, P R Phadnis, D R Saoji, D N Sarlashkar, K G Sharangpani, B R Summanwar, G N Tengshe, G R Thombre, B S Tophakhane, A B Vagyani, L Venkata Ramaiya, N S Wajape, D G Yerwadekar, B B Advani, C T Mansukhani, B D Mirchandani, B D Sabharwal.

PASS.

K S Abhyankar, P Y Altekar, G S Barve, D N Benegal, L U Bhat, L C Bilimoria, N N Brahmadande, D G Dabholkar, A M Dave, M B Desai, U V Desai, A N Deshmukh, V R Divekar, S P Divji, J J Dubash, R B Gadgil, R M Gaitonde, S R Ginwalla, F Hughes, J L Jobanputra V K Joseph, M B Joshi, M D Joshi, V D Joshi, V H Joshi, V S Kanvinde, H M Khakhar, S A Kher, C S Kodkani, H L Kunte, R M Majmundar, S M Majmundar, S V Malushte, S K Marar, P N Masand, S T Menon, J L Morais, M K Mowdavala, S M Muzumdar, davala, S M Muzumdar, N D Nanavati, R D Pandit, W R Patankar, C B Patel, M J Patel, D J Pathare, P B Patil, S S Pednekar, M K Pradhan, Y K Pradhan, R M Purohit, G J Redkar, B R Rote, N V Sanzgiri, S G Shastri, G R Talpade, J F S Thayil, I V Trivedi, V V Vaidya, P N V Vartak-Kunte, A D Vichare, A B Ambapkar, D N Atre, S B Bhagwat, G R Bhide, S N Borgikar, A B Desai, R V Deshmukh, B N Deshpande, H S Deshpande, R V Deshpande, R S Dhavale, R S Fadnavis, V B Govanakop, A N S Gundarhalli, H G Heblikar, N D Joshi, V G Kalkeri, D H Kalkundrikar, B B Kamat, N A Kaulgekar, A A Kittur, R J Kolhekar, V R Kothag,, R G Kuber, A B Mahajan, D S Modak, B D Mujumdar, N B Mutgikar, L Mysore Krishna Rao, K G Pande, B T Paranjpe, G P Parkhi, F I Rahimtoola, D J Ranade, B K Sagar, S B Savanur, B V Shivkamat, B R Shukla, R D Supanekar, P D Tamhankar, G R Tanksale, V T Tatke, K V Tol, L K Yeolekar, S K Vasvani.

L P Dave, I B Desai, O H Gheewala, J S Joshi, N V Kamat, R G Karnik, A D Manek, C M Mehta, S G Tolat, M P Virji, G K Bhadsavle, D M Bhatt, A M Desai, N J Desai, R C Dhage, R K Dhodapkar, P P Gandhi, S V Gupte, Kalpathi Suubramania Venkataramanan, H A Kirtane, M J Majmundar, R R Math, H J Mehta, G A Modi, B G Pradhan, N G Samant, M R Shendurnikar, D S Shitaut, M A Suvarana, C D Thakkar, H S Upadhyaya, C D Wagle, M N Date, K N Deshpande, S D Durve, V H Ghatikar, R D Herwadkar, H A Kulkarni, M A Madayanawar, R V Navaratna, R N Patel, S S Bhave, R R Deshmukh, G P Kulkarni, G D Puunekar, M H R Abbasi.

The following candidates are entitled to keep terms for the second LL.B. examination:—

Scholarships etc. have been awarded as under:—

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize:—Mr. Karkal Kesava Kudva.

The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship:—Mr. Baman-Behram F. K.

The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship:—Mr. Pandia N. N.

The police raided a house in Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, and arrested one Sukdeo Bannerjee said to be the organising secretary of a rescue home situated there. The raid was made on the allegations made by women inmates of the house, which is said to be a sort of rescue home for women in distress. At the time of the raid four women were found in the asylum, who were there since their pregnancy.—Free Press.

KURADA JAGANATHA RAO of Aska, Ganjam District, a School Finalist, who passed Cambridge Senior December 1926, Exam. (to obtain exemption from London Matric) with Credit in 5 months from Saldanha's Anglo-American College, Rattan Bazar, Park Town, Madras. Next Batch C.S. Decem. Exam. starts on June 20. Admissions open till July 10. 1st Batches Oxford Senior and Cambridge Higher School Certificate July 1928 Exams., both, to obtain exemption from London Matric, and latter to Calcutta Junior B.A., start on July 11.

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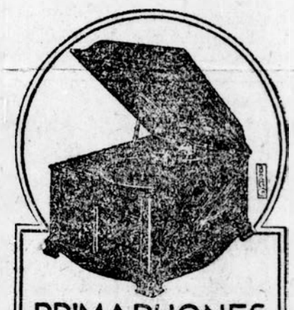

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 11

Yesterday London Silver Market advanced 3/16d. for Spot and forward. The tone was dull. China bought. Selling was miscellaneous. No sufficient silver at lower rates but market not strong at the quotations. Shanghai Exchange is steady. To-day the local silver market ruled quiet but steady. Some operators were believed buying near month and selling distant one. The demand for ready is limited. The close was as under:—

Bar Silver Spot	60	0	0
Jaishta	60	1	0
Ashad	60	2	0
Double options premiums:—			
Jaishta	0	7	0
Ashad	1	2	0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 10.

The gold market is quiet but steady.

Ready Bar Gold	21	8	6
Jaishta	21	8	6
Ashad	21	8	9
Double options premiums:—			
Jaishta	0	0	6
Ashad	0	1	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1 6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124. 01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 88.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 10.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Bombay, June 10.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality ..	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality ..	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 15 0
Farina, superior (Dutch) ..	14 10 0
Farina, prime (Dutch) ..	13 8 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality ..	12 1 0
Sago Flour, market quality ..	11 15 0
Maize Starch, continental ..	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White ..	19 0 0
Dextrine (Maize) White ..	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English ..	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German ..	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German ..	4 14 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white ..	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality ..	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality ..	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality ..	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg. ..	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg. ..	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large ..	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg. ..	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg. ..	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg. ..	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small ..	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large ..	8 10 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F. ..	0 10 6
Hydo Sulphide, English ..	0 9 3
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German ..	6 5 0

Remarks:—The Stock of Dextrine is not enough in the market and a leading colour merchant is said to have bought up most of the consignment arrived per S.S. Hoogkerk. It is anticipated that the price of Dextrine may harden up to about Rs. 20 or higher in the near future.

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PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 10.

The Linseed market ruled quiet with a limited enquiry and closed for September delivery at Rs. 11/10.

Wheat was quiet but steady and closed for Sept at Rs. 8/2.

Wheats white 70-30	7	10	6
Wheats white Delhi	8	2	3
Linseed bold brown	11	2	0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11	8	0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12	6	0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12	6	0
Gingellyseed bold white	17	4	0
Poppyseed white	17	12	0
Castorseed	16	2	0
Cottonseed	4	9	0
Groundnuts	12	12	0
Mowraseed	7	6	0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	22	0	0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	25	0	0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Specil for the "Chronicle."

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), June 8.

Wheat Har	4	10	0
Wheat Bhadan	4	14	6
Wheat Asuj	4	15	0
Gram Jeth	3	13	9
Gram Har	3	11	6
Gram Asuj	4	3	3
Barley Jeth	3	4	5
Barley Asuj	3	10	9
Rapeseed Bhadan	8	3	0
Cottonseed Bhadan	4	4	9

READY.

Wheat	4	8	0	to 4	12 0
Gram	3	13	0	to 3	13 9
Barley	3	4	0	to 3	4 3
Rapeseeds	7	12	0	to 8	0 6
Cottonseeds				4	2 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	8,000 mds.
Gram	2,500 mds.
Barley	1,000 mds.
Rapeseeds	40 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 10.

The market opened quiet this morning with 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper being quoted at Rs. 77/12. The business was very limited hence there was no fluctuation worth recording. There has been entire absence of any fresh investment enquiry but the easing tone of the money market prevented the market from a further fall in the values. Bull operators are tempted to carry forward their holdings. The market closed practically unchanged as under:—

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/7.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.
6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103/4.
FORWARD RATES.—15th June Delivery 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/13 1945-55 Rs. 107/15.
Tone of Market.—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 9

Copper, English Best Selected	£58.5/8
Copper Braziers	£69-3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£291

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Drought partially Relieved.—Further Rains needed Texas. Bulls agressive. Shorts Covering. Futures 46 to 54 Points Higher. Spot 50 points dear to 17.10c

LOCAL:—Some profit taking by long. Shorts Covering. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.—July highest 16.90 (2.58 p.m.) lowest 16.18 (at the opening.)

General buying and short covering owing to rains not yet sufficient in drought districts of Texas. Liverpool. 9-15 a.m. Light rains Eastern belt. Liverpool. 12-45 p.m. Healthier Market after recent long liquidation. Texas rains will be beneficial, but more rains needed. Floods again threaten previously inundated area Mississippi Valley. Advise buying on any break.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:—

Market advanced on general buying and short covering on unfavourable reports from West Texas.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The American market have again advanced on general buying due to unfavourable crop conditions.

The markets are for more susceptible to unfavourable weather reports than they are to favourable ones, and whilst we advise caution in following the advance we think advantage should be taken of any set-backs to ecect purchases as we ultimately look for higher prices.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th inst. as under:—

"Market advanced on continued drought in West, and good trade support."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York market was greatly influenced by reports of only partial relief in droughty sections of West Texas. The bulls were agressive in buying which forced shorts to cover. The futures market opened 11 points higher and values firmed up to 16.90 for July option. A little before the close there was some profit taking which caused a set-back of 7 points. The close was firm at a rise of 46 points for near months and 54 points for distant positions. Spot Cotton prices advanced half a cent and closed at 17.10c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of Points. Spot Cotton quotations were raised by 65 points to 16.67c.

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 8 to 9 points but declined on reports of rains. Later on prices rebounded on better New York cables and closed to 8 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 4 points.

The market has been largely a weather affair and after declining owing to rains in some droughty sections of West Texas it developed a healthy tone on latest reports that drought continues in West Texas and that recent rains are threatening overflows in the Mississippi Valley. It is believed that unless drought is completely broken, bullish fundamentals will exert a great deal of influence on the course of values. The outlook of the crop is quite unsatisfactory. In the Eastern belt further rains are delaying the progress. In the Western belt drought is causaing anxiety and further rains are urgently needed in the West Texas for normal yield. The back wardness of the crop varies between two and four weeks. There is an excellent demand for extra staple cotton at higher basis.

Bulls are agressive at the moment and if no relief is coming to the crop shortly, we believe further rise in the values of cotton is inevitable, with occasional natural reactions.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a rise of 46 to 54 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 341/8 for July August Broach. At this level there was absence of buying and prices ruled slightly easier on liquidation by local operators. The market was rather steady on buying by Japanese firms and mills. There were reports of rains which caused some easiness but prices improved before the close.

The close at Marwari Bazar was as under Sewri Market is closed to-day.

Broach J. A	341/8	341/12	338/8	339/8
,, A. M.	347/8	347/8	344	344/8
Oomra July	329/8	329/8	328	328/8
,, D. J	330	330	329	329
Bengal D. J.	296	296	295	295

The local Cotton Market will remain entirely closed tomorrow on accoun "Bakri Id". The Liverpool Cotton Market will remain closed to-day and to morrow.

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 10.

Sampin closed firm this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June	226.30+.4.40
Sept.	233.40+.4.60
December	233.90+4.90

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10

		Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	310
,,	Fine	,,	305
,,	F.G.	,,	300
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	305
,,	F.G	,,	300
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	345
Nagpur		,,	
Veotmal		,,	337/39
Arvi		,,	337/39
mraoti		,,	330/35
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	330/35
Mulkapur	,,	,,	327/32
Khandesh	,,	,,	327/32
Muthia	Fine	,,	325
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	335
Purna	Average	,,	330
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	330
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	332/35
Burwah Sanavad			332/35
Broach Fine	M.G., 350/ F.G.,,	July Aug.	+6/7 342
Westerns Good	MG		335
Cambodia Fine	M G		385/90
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M. G		342/45
Compta	F.G.M.G.		
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.

Wheat	12,822	cwts.
Linseed	16,806	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	25	,,
Gingellyseeds	172	,,
Poppyseed	337	,,
Groundnuts	2,901	,,
Castorseed	3,858	,,
Rice	1,139	,,
Myrabollams	1,319	,,
Cottonseed	2,598	,,
Gram	545	,,
Joowar	1,066	,,
Bajree	2,510	,,
Coal	48	tons.

SALES.

Liverpool, June 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	170

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Quoted June/July £9-2.6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered June/July £18.2.6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted June/July £20-12.6

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 10

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	146	3,11,652	2,88,882
Central India	622	2,88,016	3,64,659
Barsi and Nagar	581	1,95,180	2,14,044
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1	67,605	73,512
Berar	216	5,6.766	47,604
Central Provinces	72	2,270,31	2,43,149
Total Oomras..	16,48	1650 259	16,54,890
Dholera	4813	1,58,630	2,60,433
N.W. Provinces ..		57,191	1,29,207
Rajputana ..	361	51,242	101,894
Sind-Punjab ..		1,1 371	287,054
Broach	417	2,35,286	3,11,672
Coompta & Dharwar	1665	1,07,797	1,11517
Westerns-Northerns	629	50498	72,159
Cocoanada ..		403	2203
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1683	21,561	37,642
Persian	12	4094	3,851
American.. ..	17510	2,54094	17257
Egyptian and African		69,632	6.6,56
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,147
Total	28,739	27,88,113	30,5,601

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 2nd June.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2941	3,05,444	4,82,519
Japan & China	9731	12,90,808	15,53,977
Coast Ports ..		19,743	21,761
Up-country by Rail		116393	78,669
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		38,406	35,774
Total	12,672	17,70,794	21,72,700

LINSEED.

London, June 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers June/July £18-12.6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £18.12.6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid July/Aug. £16-13-9

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 9.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Offered June/July £19.7.6
Linseed. Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers June/Aug. 33/3
Linseed. Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 33/6

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 9.

July	16.83	+.46
October	17.22	+.49
December	17.45	+.48
January	11.53	+.50
March	17.75	+54
Middling Spot	17.10	+.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 9.

July	16.92	+.56
October	17.19	+.54
Middling Spot	16.67	+.55

NEW YORK.

New York, June 9.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.57
October	16.92
January	17.22
New York, Noon Call.	
July	16.64
October	16.99
January	17.27
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
July	16.60
October	16.87

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 9.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 7,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 25,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.

Scinde, Good	7.20
,, Fully Good	7.40
,, Fine	7.60
Bengal, Good	7.20
,, Fully Good	7.40
,, Fine	7.60
Oomra, Good	7.60
,, Fully Good	7.85
,, Fine	8.10
Broach, Good	7.60
,, Fully Good	7.90
,, Fine	8.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.

June	16.48	+.05
July	16.48	+.05
August	16.50	—.05
September	16.56	—.05
October	16.73	—.05
November	16.65	—.05
December	16.78	—.05
January	16.60	—.04
February	16.60	—.04
March	16.54	—.04
April	16.54	—.04
May	16.54	—.04
June	16.54	—.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.00	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.

June	8.81	+.11
July	8.86	+.10
August	8.89	+.10
September	8.96	+.10
October	9.03	+.10
November	0.04	+.10
December	9.07	+.11
January	9.09	+.09
February	9.10	+.09
March	9.15	+.08
April	9.16	+.09
May	9.19	+.09
June	9.19	+.09
Middling Spot	9.03	+.04

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 9

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19.3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117.1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.1/2
National Bank	£49.1/2
Eastern Bank	£6.1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£76.3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57.1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69.1/4
Consols	£54.3/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£100.1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£92.3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 9.

T T Berlin on London	20.49.5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12.5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	28.24
T T Milan on London	87.92
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3.3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.13/32 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 p. c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Quoted June/July 54/6
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Quoted June/July 55/
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Quoted June/July 57/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Quoted June 56/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F. Calcutta.—

June, per cwt.	15/1-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt	15/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/1.1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/3-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/6-3/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/6-1/2 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/6-3/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/6.5/8 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 9.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	26.3/8
Forward	26.3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 9

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11.1/2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 9.

Demand Bills 485.31

COFFEE.

New York, June 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-7/8

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 10.

Money.—During the week the money market ranged from steady to easy with numerous lenders in the market. In consequence the call rate experienced a sharp drop from 5 3|4 per cent. to 4 1|2 per cent. The fixed deposit rates also declined and are set forth as follows: two to three months 3 1|2 per cent.; six months 3 per cent. and twelve months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd June, 1927, shows a decline of Rs. 67.12 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 14,27,04,000 as compared with Rs. 33.26 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.94, a decrease of 0.48 per cent. under last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 14.78 lakhs. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 40.10 lakhs and Rs. 90.11 lakhs, while Loans have increased slightly by Rs. 4.73 lakhs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 219.07 lakhs to Rs. 9.05 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, while other deposits are up by Rs. 56.77 lakhs to Rs. 69.05 crores. The bank rate remains at 6 per cent.

Government securities were easy at the opening due to unloading by weak holders; however, a steadying effect was noticeable towards the end of the week. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 77|15 to Rs. 77|13 and closed steady at that level. 1945|55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 107|14. 5 per cent. Loan 1933 and 1935, remained unchanged at Rs. 103|4 and Rs. 102 6. 5-1|2 per cent Bonds, 1928 kept steady at Rs. 106 5. 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 100|11 and Rs. 105|4, 1931 at Rs. 106|8, and 1932 at Rs. 107|11. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development was unchanged at Rs 112|12. 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 remained steady at Rs. 88|14.

The currency return as of 31st May, 1927, shows an increase of Rs. 58|70 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 171.44 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 52.52 lakhs and Rs. 6.20 respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 78.09 as against 78.01 a week ago.

Exchange:—Sterling exchange remained quite steady throughout the week with sellers at 1s. 5-29|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-15|16d., until Thursday, when the Government made allotments at 1s. 5-29|32d., the market became slightly weaker. A scarcity of export bills showing coupled with but moderate enquiry for bullion remittances were factors which tended to have a weakening effect on the market. The following are the closing quotations: June to September 1s. 5-7|8d., October 1s. 5-29|32d.; November-December 1s. 5-15|16d.; January 1s. 5-31|32d.; February 1s. 5 15|16d. and March 1s. 5-29|32d.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of currency states that on Wednesday June 8, tenders to the amount of £275,000 at 1s. 5-15|16d. and £460,000 at 1s. 5-29|32d. were received and allotted in full. £750,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 15th June, on the same conditions as previously announced.

No intermediate rates have been given by Government as was done before but they are open to offers only.

The dollar sterling quotation remained fairly steady round 4.85-5|8. French francs were unchanged at 124.01 and the Belga at 34.96, while the Italian lira appreciating to 87.10 closed at 88.25, last week's closing figure.

Gold: The gold market has been decidedly dull with the price standing at Rs. 21|8|9 for the past two weeks and remains unchanged at this level at present, with but a small volume of business passing. This market may be looked upon as inactive. On Thursday, a slight weakening in exchange brought about a certain steadiness in the market. The daily average offtake is estimated at 15,000 tolas while stocks on hand at the closing approximate 4 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London was unchanged at 84.11 1|2 d. except on Wednesday when it fell to 84s. 11 1|4d. Sovereign rates, both ready and forward improved during the week to Rs. 13|12 and Rs. 13|10, but closed at Rs. 13|10|3 and Rs. 13|9|6, respectively. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21|8|9 and Rs. 21|8|6 for ready and 16th June settlement and Rs. 21|9 and Rs. 21|8|9 for 15th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £58,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £214,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 20,77,672 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £140,000.

Silver: The price of silver experienced a decline of about 9 annas principally due to lack of local support and Calcutta selling. Ready silver opened at Rs. 60, declined on Tuesday to the lowest point of Rs. 59|7, improved and closed at Rs. 59|14. The steadiness towards the closing may be attributed to buying by China banks and steady advices from Shanghai, where the rate on T.T. on London after declining from 2s. 7-3|16d. to 2s. 6-15|16d. improved and closed at 2s. 7-1|16d. The daily average offtake declined to the approximate figure of 150 bars; and stocks on hand now approximate 4,000 bars probably due to very small arrivals of about 115 bars during the week. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-7|16d. and 26-3|16d. for ready and 26-3|8 and 26-3|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 60 and Rs. 59|7 for ready, Rs. 60|1 and Rs. 59|8 for 20th June settlement and Rs. 60 and Rs. 5-9-9 for 19th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £67,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £271,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 606 bars and Rs. 2.638 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

YARN MARKET.

The important event during the week under review has been the publication of the Tariff Board and the decision of the Government of India on the same, which has been extremely disappointing not only to the Mills but to the textile Trade in general. It has given a shock to many people who expected very satisfactory results from the same and who now find nothing but disappointment. This action of the Government of India has produced a widespread discontent throughout India and it is believed by the Textile Trade that this unwise step of the Central Government has been solely taken in the interest of Lancashire and it has been still a matter of surprise to the Public as to why the Government have not accepted the recommendations of the President of the Board for levying additional duty on the Japanese Goods. The Mill owners as a result have been thinking of devising means to enable them to stand on their own legs and some of them are probably going to bring a resolution in the next meeting of their Committee to effect cut in wages of labour. It remains to be seen what steps they are going to take but if the question of cutting wages has been taken up and, put into practice the results will be indeed very serious and in all probability there will be a Labour strike with all the consequences thereof. The Yarn market has remained practically very steady throughout the week and although inquiries have considerably increased from all quarters prices do not show any further improvement probably due to fluctuations in cotton with no decided undertone. Our Mills are not inclined to offer their stocks at any lower prices and in view of their curtailed spinnings there does not seem any necessity of their doing so, unless in case of few week holders. The position on the whole is very healthy and stocks with the dealers have been getting smaller and smaller which is a very hopeful sign and if cotton continues steady it is very likely that the dealers will buy even small quantities at the Mill rates.

English Yarns.—There is no change to report and as Manchester is very firm fresh forward business has hardly any chance in the near future. There are inquiries in some of the twofold yarns in which scarcity is felt and offers are on cable.

Japanese Yarns.—Prices are unchanged and as the arrivals are very heavy turnover is somewhat restricted on account of some slight easiness in rates at the close. Import Houses have been keeping very firm attitude and have been quoting higher rates as a result of which no forward business of importance has been possible. Sampin have gone up further to some extent whereas exchange have remained unchanged.

Artificail Woollen Yarns.—A quiet tone prevails in the market on account of slack demand and big stock. It is expected however that increased buying will be in evidence in course of time as the prices on the other side are very firm.

Indian Yarns.—Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras and several other markets have continued their purchases in small quantities at slightly higher rates and this has given a firm tone to the market and offtake has remained satisfactory. The Mills have not been able to sell large quantities on account of higher prices but the undertone is firm and in all likelihood business with the Mills will be possible in the near future.

The outlook is hopeful and all depend upon the course of the cotton market in the next few days.

PIECE GOODS

The Tariff Board Report is received with some important recommendations for the betterment of the textile trade, but the Government resolution thereupon is most disappointing. High hopes of some relief were entertained by millowners but nothing in reality is to be gained from removal of import duties on machinery and mill stores. Under such a state of affairs, some stern measures will be adopted by the mills to overcome the situation and with that view they are holding meeting. It is impossible to guess as to what remedial steps will be adopted but some believe in a cut in wages. Whatever it may be, it is difficult to talk over the situation with ordinary measures. The purchasing power per head in this country is gradually getting lower and in the face of keen competition by foreign manufacturers, it is becoming impossible to maintain the mill industry. Recently there had been good demand for local mill cloth and during the last four weeks some 70,000 bales have been sold by the mills. It is believed that dealers are carrying the stock as demand from consuming centres is greatly reduced. The only point in favour at the moment is the advance in the prices of raw cotton.

Manchester reports indications of the broadening of the enquiry and sales of both yarn and cloth show a slight improvement. Local stocks of Manchester cloth being low, clearances are satisfactory. This has created a belief in Manchester that Indian dealers will be compelled to replenish stocks in the near future. Demand in the local market is far from satisfactory and with the approach of monsoon, no fresh enquiry of weight can be looked for.

The Japanese cloth do not show any activity and dealers are not inclined to book further orders in view of slow demand.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Ralli's Fari No. 200039	×37 1/2/3	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37×	8 0 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 8 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000..	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730..	39 ..	8 10 0
„ No. 2750..	45 ..	10 6 0
Dewhursts B.B.B..	38×38 1/2..	15 4 0
„ B.B. ..	38×38.. 1/2..	13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5..	38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510..	39×37 1/2 38	8 8 0
yon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	12 0 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 ..	14 12 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40 ..	13 12 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22 ..	5 9 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22 ..	4 14 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22 ..	4 10 9
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22 ..	4 15 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	21 8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..6 8 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6 4 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 12 0
„ No. 88	..53×20	..6 4 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	.. 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 2 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 6 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 12 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4 0 0
„ 1K-4K38' ,43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..0 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 4 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	..3 2 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..3 8 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888'28×18 No. 95950-97970		..3 10 0
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..5 8 0
„ TipooW/WWW34×18		..4 12 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820 "Motor Car" ..	..	..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No. 666	Shirtings	38	3×8Net	
„ 2500	Shirtings	36×40		..12 8 0
„ 5151	„	44×38	„	..10 2 0
„ 4141	„	44×38	„	.. 9 14 0
„ 5544	„	44×38	„	.. 9 11 0
„ 44000	„	48×38	„	.. 9 12 0
„ 3800	„	44×38	„	.. 14 14 0
„ 39000	„	44×38	„	..12 12 0
„ 9898	„	38×38	„	.. 11 8 0
„ 4500	„	44×38	„	.. 13 0 0
„ 6600	„	44×38	„	.. 9 2 0
„ 9999	„	44×38	„	.. 13 0 0
„ 7777	„	36×40	„	.. 13 8 0
„ 7500	„	36×40	„	.. 11 13 0
„ 3 A Globe		36×40	„	..14 13 0
„ „ 6000			„	.. 14 13 0
'C"Sheetings		..30×36Ex.Bond		7 10 0
9"Dragons		..30+36 Ex. Bond		7 14 0
Elephant"Drills		..29×40 „		..12 14 0
Duck" Drills		..26×40 „		10 4 0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(Messrs. Pitamber and Co.)

Bombay, June 10.

During the week under review, there was no steamer discharging coal. No fresh business is reported and the market rules quiet.

Last week we reported two cargoes of Northern Navigation coal fixed for June-July shipment at about 28|6 c.i.f. We are, however, now informed that out of the two cargoes one was fixed at 29|6 less annas 4. It seems that subsequently the other cargo was fixed at 28|6 and now there are possible sellers even at a shade lower which shows that the tendency of the market is lower.

Steamers due to arrive.

11th June, 1927: S.S. "Kohinoor" Deshargarh, Seebpore-Poniati, Andrew Yule and Co.

18th June, 1927: S.S. "Methergate" Deshargarh, Seebpore-Poniati, Andrew Yule and Co.

25th June, 1927: S.S. "Cape Point" Selet. and 1st Grade Bengal Coal, Balmer Lawrie and Co.

S.S. "Baron Glencommer" Witbank, Turner Morrison and Co.

A steamer Northern Navigation Killick Nixon and Co.

Quality.	Quotations.	Ex-Scale Darukhana.
Northern Navigation	Sh. 28-6 June-July, Rs. 23.	
Deshargarh,	Rs. 18-12	Rs. 20-8
Bengal selected	Rs. 17-12	Rs. 20-0
Bengal 1st Grade	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 19-8

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

June 7.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road, Karachi).

The business in Railway shares has been done on a large scale, almost all the three scrips changing hands freely at unchanged prices. The Upper Sinds have been still wanting at higher prices.

In Electries, the Karachi Electries continue to change hands while in Hyderabad Electries the scrip is short at Rs. 105 per share.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100	146 x.d.
Sind Lighterage	100	130
Larkhana Jacobabad	100	87
Upper Sinds	100	82
Electrics.		
Karachi Electries	100	101
Hyderabad Electries	100	105
Debentures.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100	112-12
Flour Mills.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80	115
India Flour Mills	60	110
Century Flour Mills	100	100

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name.	Latest Prices.
1. Anglo Java ..	0 7 3
2. Anglo Malay ..	7 11 10-1|2
3. Bahlias ..	2 10 7-1|2
4. Burma Rubber ..	1 9 0
5. Chersonese ..	0 3 6
6. Ciecly ..	0 8 3
7. East Java ..	2 7 6
8. Java Investment ..	2 10 7-1|2
9. Kuala Reman ..	0 5 9
10. Kwaloe ..	0 2 10-1|2
11. Merbau ..	0 3 0
12. Mergui Crown ..	0 6 4-1|2
13. Mooply Valley ..	1 17 0
14. Pegoh ..	2 11 3
15. Rim Malacca ..	0 4 10-1 2
16. Sialang ..	2 17 6
17. Tandjong ..	3 2 6
18. United Serdang ..	0 6 10-1|2
19. United Temiang ..	0 3 10-1|2
20. United Patanis ..	1 8 9
21. Devon Estates ..	1 0 0
22. Highlands and Lowlands	2 14 4-1|2
23. East Asiatic ..	0 4 1-12
24. Travancore Rubber Co.	2 16 3
25. Malacca Rubber Plantations ..	3 8 9

Stock of rubber in London—67,105 tons.
Increase on week—51 tons.

KEROSINE QUOTATIONS.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited.)

Bombay, June 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Cases (per case) ..	10	0	6
Anchor Brand New tins (per pair) ..	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New tins (per pair) ..	7	10	6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals. ..	6	6	6
Swan Brand New tins (per pair) ..	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals	5	0	6

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 10.

The week has been characterised by a declining tendency all round on account of continued weakness reported from Java, New York, and London. Heavy Sales are also reported from Java, in London and New York terminal markets as some Chinese dealers are said to be in financial troubles. This has led to a further weakness in the local Market and Spot Prices have registered a drop of 8 As. per cwt. Whereas New Crop Java forward Prices have declined by nearly a Shilling. The prospect of improvement in the local market much depends upon the rectoration of improvement in Java However these prices may fairly be taken as bottom prices. Purchase enquiries during the last ten days have been very satisfactory and off-take has been on a large scale, daily averaging to 5,000 bags. Total stocks are estimated at 1,80,000 bags which are in the hands of a few big advices from foreign markets have again tended to depress the market and prices have further declined by about 2d. per cwt. The highest and th lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/10 and Rs. 15/6 for Java Ready Sugar and Rs. 15/13 and Rs. 15/10 for B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar Sh. 15/7 and Sh. 15/1 for June, Sh. 15/6 and Sh. 15/- for July/Aug/Sept and Sh. 15/8 and Sh. 15/2 1/2 for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar and Sh. 15/10 and Sh. 15/3 for June, Sh. 15/9 and Sh. 15/2 for July/Aug/Sept and Sh. 15/13 and Sh. 15/5 for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Jamnagar C. I. F. Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/6 per cent

Transhipment Rs. 10/6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 15/2 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh 15/- per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/2 per cwt F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. R.—

Shipment June Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh. 15/5 per cwt F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec. Sh. 15/8 per cwt F B H.

Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 10.

During the week we experienced a lot of fluctuations in our market the chief reason being lower advices from Java and reports of heavy liquidation in Java and London on account of Chinese failures and a heavy drop in prices for all positions was reported on 7th instant when American futures dropped 12 points and Java half a gilder and London 6d. all round. There was great pressure to sell by speculators and weak holders and prices for June and July September dropped to Sh. 14-10 F. B. Harbour. On the 8th and 9th reports from Java and America were little steadier and on general buying by dealers and speculators prices recovered again and a good business was done in June to September at 15s. to 15s. 5d and October-December at Sh. 15-2 to Sh. 15-6 all F. Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with small fluctuations and good business doing at lower rates. Java reported a quiet and unsettled market with large fluctuations prices varying every hour.

America reported lowest on 9th instant quoting September 2.83, December 2.89 and March 2.66 while London quoted the same day for August 15s. 3|4d. October Sh. 14.5-1|4 and December 14-4-1|2 and the highest prices on 3 and 4 was America quoted 3.02 for September 3.09 for December and 2.77 for March and London on the same day was 15-11-1|4 for August 15|2-1|4 for October and 15s. for December. On the whole the tendency of the market is lower. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 15-6—15s. 3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 100,000 Bags.

T. M. O. June 15s. 2d. F. B. Harbour

T. M. O. July-September—15s. F. B.

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Beet Rs. 15-4—15s. 2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 100,000 Bags.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay June 10.

Ports.	Steamers &/or Shipment	Seeds of 12 month & Cwts.	Seeds of 14 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts.	Seeds. cwts. & measure
Hull					
	July Aug.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London					
	June/Aug	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Liverpool					
	June.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	July	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Aug.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	Sept	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Marseilles					
	June/July.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	August	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Antwerp					
	July	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Aug. Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Rotterdam					
	July	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
	Augu Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Hamburg					
Bremen					
Havre					
	July	24/3	21/6	25/1	26/6
	Aug/Sept.	17/6	18/3	19/6	20-6
Dunkirk					
	July	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Aug. Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Barceiona	Aug.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
Genoa					
	July	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
	Aug.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste					Cotton
Venice	June/July	18/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Aug	17/-	17/-	18/6	19/6
New York	July	18/-	..	..	..

Remarks:—Market continues firm. It is reported that three steamers have been chartered from Karachi at 25/-sh. D. W. basis. Locally there is not much business doing but the market remains firm in sympathy with Karachi.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, June 9.

Total Bullion	£152,100,000
Public Deposits	£12,500,000
Other Deposits	£102,400,000
Government Securities	£52,600,000
Other Securities	£45,600,000
Notes & Coin	£34,500,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£283,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	30.04 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. Morea at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. South Staffords Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arrl.	Depart.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.35	21.05
Delhi Express z	6.20	21.25
-Express	19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail	07.00	15.00
Madras Mail z	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow.		
Express	08.45	21.00
Poona Mail	11.30	15.15
Poona Express	12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail	15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express	16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail	76.50	12.45
Poona Express	19.45	07.45
Madras Express	21.15	07.15

DEPRESSED INDIA ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of Managing Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in Sir Purshotamdas' Office, Navsari Chamber, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The annual thanksgiving mass by the Catholic Staff of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated in the Church of Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

LANTERN LECTURE ON SHIVAJI.

Dr. M. B. Velkar will give a Lantern demonstration of the slides specially prepared by the Shivaji Ter-Centenary Committee depicting the life of Shivaji to-day (Saturday), the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS OF MYSORE MAHARAJA.

The Mysore Association, Bombay will celebrate the Birthday of His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Association Premises at Matunga. All Mysoreans are welcome to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar. on "House Fly" to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in Development Chawls, DeLisle Road.

ANANDILAL PODAR SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the Anandilal Podar School of Santa Cruz will be performed to-day (Saturday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), by Mr. Narmadashanker D. Mehta, Municipal Deputy Commissioner, at the School premises (Gokaldas's Bungalow, near Mor Bungalow).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

S.S. "Clan Macfarlane" arrived Suez, evening of 7th.

PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Saturday, the 11th instant:—

5 to 5-30 p.m. Children's programme; 5-30 to 6 p.m. Dance music; 6-30 to 7 p.m. Studio programme; 7 p.m. Time signal; 7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Studio programme continued.

Call Sign 2 F.V.
Wavelength 387 Metres.
Power 100 Watts.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SYMPATHY TO KHARAG BAHADUR.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hindu Mahila Samaj, Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal (Santa Cruz) and the Patidar Stree Mandal, a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) in the Vanita Vishram Hall at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to sympathise with Kharag Bahadursinghji in the deterrent punishment inflicted upon him for the murder caused by him while saving the honour of a Nepali girl. All ladies are requested to be present.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

PRODUCTION IN MAY

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. report that the total "approximate" production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May last was, Pig Iron 47,470 tons, Ferro Manganese 1,100 tons, Steel Ingots 40,071 tone and Finished steel 31,184 tons.

DE LIMA STREET DACOITY

WOMAN ARRESTED

Maruf Said Ali a woman who happens to be the sister of Ahak Ali, one of the arrested men in connection with the dacoity at De Lima Street, two days, was arrested on Thursday evening and placed for a remand before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon police court on Friday morning. Deputy-Inspector Bayley of the Byculla police station, stated that inquiries went to show that the suspects in the case had stored a good deal of the loots at the place of the woman Maruf, at Sankli Street, Byculla, with her knowledge and consent. The remand was granted till the 22nd instant, and the application for bail was refused.

NEW HISTORICAL PLAY

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF LALITAKALA CO.

A new historical play written by Mr. Tipnis was staged by Mr. Pendharkar of the Lalita Kala-Darsha Company last Thursday night before a crowded house. The story is about the claim of Shahu the grand-son of Great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire to his grand-father's throne. The scene opens with Sardarani Raj Kuvar of Shirke family seated on the banks of the Godavari river and tempted to have a swim in the waters. It was a lonely spot and just as Rajkuvar goes about to rush into the spring, some thieves come in with the intention of robbing her. The brave Maratha girl unafraid drew out her sword and gave them a fight. The struggle was uneven and Rajkuvar was about to be over powered when at that psychological moment Shahu came there with his followers and saved her from the robbers. Love was born at first sight and Rajkuvar since that time all along helped Shahu in his attempt to get back his throne. The play is interesting from beginning to end and every actor does his part to perfection.

Mr. Pendharkar is one of the finest songsters of the Marathi stage and his songs were repeatedly encored.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REPORT

Pursuant to the requisition signed by 53 members of the Mahajan Association, to Mr. W. T. Halai, dated 28th May last, an extraordinary general meeting of the Shri Mahajan Association was held at the premises of the Mahajan's new hall at Patwa Chawl, Sheik Memon St.

After the requisition was read over, in opening the proceedings, Mr. Halai stated that he was "passing through a very delicate health," and was therefore unable to attend to the duties of the Mahajan. He had more than once insisted on his resignation being accepted. There were also other valid reasons for his submitting his resolution.

Mr. Halai then traced in detail the old history regarding the framing of the constitution of the Association and to have a bazar opened for them, and also to the "rebuff" (as Mr. Halai characterised it) of Sir Purshottamdas and his colleagues of the East Indian Cotton Associatoin.

Continuing, he said that he was not the only person against the Cotton Contract Act. There were others also who thought it their birthright to come forward to open cotton bazars. But he was grieved to find that there was a vast difference between what he had done for the Mahajan Association and what the promoters of the new Bazaar at Motishaw's Chawl with the monthly ticket of Rs. 2/8 headed by a few members of the East India Cotton Association had done. They had opened a Bazaar on the lines which stood condemned in the eyes of the Mahajan and with the speaker.

Heated debate followed, and eventually it was decided to appoint a Committee of 40 members with a direction to make their report within 10 days to the Mahajan.

Fuller report will appear in a later issue.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 11.

S.S. Razmak, Capt. Browning from Aden.

S.S. Cape Ortegal, Capt. McMaster from Cannanore.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 10.

Steamer Branksome Hall for Liverpool.
Steamer Jalatarung for Cochin.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Vasua for Busreh.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer Kargola for Durban.

S.S. Cape Ortegal: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Cape Ortegal, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cannanore, with same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Razmak, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. M. C. BEAT G. I. P.

Friday's match between the G. I. P. and R. A. M. C. provided a fast and interesting game. The railwaymen are now a vastly improved team and in the first half they held their opponents well and had a fair share of the game. The interval arrived with a blank score board, but this state of affairs was speedily changed when the R. A. M. C. were awarded a penalty kick, Pegg converting. Stirred by this reverse the railwaymen made strenuous efforts to equalise, but the ball did not roll kindly for them. To put the issue beyond doubt Butler added a second goal and full time was blown with the G. I. P. still in arrears.

R. A. M. C. ..... 2 goals.
G. I. P. ..... Nil.

R. A. M. C.:—McAulay; Spark and Pegg; Golightly, Sweeting and Barnsley, Scott; Broadbridge, Grainger, Sabel and Butler.

G. I. P.:—Phipps; Veevers and Calloghan; King, Walker and Thompson; Chapman, Milne, Kirker, Freeburn and Fernandez.

Referee: Mr. Godwin.

COLABA UNITED AGAIN

Owing to the withdrawal of the Y. M. C. A. "B" team from the second division, the Colaba United were invited to fill the vacancy created and yesterday they made their first appearance in a match against the Swiss. And a very auspicious start they have made too, for after a hard fought game they were left winners by the odd goal in five. Assisted by their superior speed and well-known nippiness the Indians were the first to score, Vishwanath netting early. After Bapu had added the second goal the Swiss took a hand and using their weight to advantage, equalised before the interval, Zollikofer and Reimers being successive scorers. According to their work the Swiss lasted badly in the second half and the United had slightly the better of the exchanges. Ramkrishna gave them the lead by scoring the fifth goal of the match, and then Reimers got an excellent chance of equalising from close range but Kalujee nipped across to intervene at the crucial moment, a corner resulting. Attacking in their turn Colaba attacked determinedly and were only prevented from scoring owing to some stubborn defensive tactics.

Colaba United ..... 3 goals.
Swiss ..... 2 goals.

Colaba United:—Kallu, Vishwanath and Kalujee; Mohmed, Dadoo and Adam; Ramchandar, Ramkrishna, Bapu, Baboo and Krishna.

Swiss:—Egli; Miederer and Fritschy; Ernst, Davies and Winterhalder; Zollikofer, Boesiger, Reimers, Dressler and Frey.

Referee:—Mr. Wozeneroft.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

South Staffords vs. Cheshires.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS AT NAIGAUM

QUESTION OF PAYMENT OF HIGH RENTS

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola presiding.

Consideration was given to a notice of motion from Mr. L. R. Tairsee, dated the 9th April, 1927, for obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to why the Municipality should pay higher rent for rooms in the Development Department chawls at Naigaum proposed to be leased for the accommodation of the labour staff employed at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and its Hostel

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee in a letter to the Standing Committee on the 10th April, 1927 had also referred to the high rate of rent that the Municipality had agreed to pay to the Development Department.

The Committee then sanctioned the proposal of the Commissioner.

YET ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY

MERCHANT ROBBED OF RS. 500, AT THE POINT OF PISTOL.

Bombay is passing through an epidemic of highway and bye way robberies as for the past few days. Soon after the Delima Street robbery in which a Marwari shop was looted last week another highway outrage is reported at Dadar which occurred on Thursday night. In this case Noorkhan a grocer was going along Naigaum Road, Dadar, on Thursday at about 10-30 p.m. with a friend when he was accosted by five Mahomedans, all it is said, armed with revolvers and demanded money from Noorkhan. Noorkhan out of fright parted with his jacket containing about Rs. 500 and his friend who attempted to run away was blinded with snuff which was thrown in his eyes. The robbers then took to their heels and despite police efforts to capture them are still at large.

ID MUBARAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—To Muslims in India and abroad. Id Mubarak!

Since the last Id, we had some unfortunate outbursts in some parts of India during the Shivaji week. Barring that, there are four pleasant features in regard to Hindu-Muslim relations, which are worth noting:

(1) The Hindu-Muslim Pact re: joint electorates.

(2) The HinduMuslim vegetarian dinner in the Congress House.

(3) Maulana Mahomed Ali's confirmation of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Koranic interpretation of Kurbani and music before mosque. The Maulanas affirm, that there is no injunction of the Holy Koran for cow slaughter for Kurbani, nor against playing of music before mosques.

(4) And the active interest taken by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari in the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem at Delhi.

Whilst these are all happy signs for India, they need nursing and watching, lest an unseen hand may not play its mischief again!

Friends, the situation on the Frontier, in Riff land, Syria and Egypt is disquieting; and unless India is released from bondage, Islamic countries will not gain their independence fully. For, India holds a key position in Asia; and the real Kurbani for my Muslim friends is to cast their lot with Hindus, Sikhs Christians, Jews and Parsis in the great struggle of India's freedom; just as the Muslims of Russia and of China have joined the Nationalists of their respective countries for Freedom from freign domination.

Id Mubarak Muslim friends! May the Lord befriend you all!

Yours fraternally,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

HARTAL IN LAHORE.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF MUSLIMS.

LAHORE, June 9.

Owing to the arrest of a number of Mussalmans inside the Bhati Gate for the alleged murder of a Hindu during the recent riots the Muslim shopkeepers of the locality are observing a hartal since this morning. Later in the day, the Hindus shopkeepers also closed their shops out of panic. A Sub-Inspector of Police is making an enquiry into the matter. No untoward incident has happened and everything is quiet in the locality.—A. P.

BAN ON COW SACRIFICE

DELHI MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

PATUAKHALI, June 9.

Notices under section 144 have been issued by the sub-divisional officer in view of highway an dbye way robberies for of the impending Bakr-Id. Muhammadans have been asked not to sacrifice cows in public mosques or private houses without screening them.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In submitting to the Bombay Municipal Corporation a quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer of the F and G wards about the progress of Free and Compulsory Education for the quarter ending 31st December 1926, the Secretary, Schools Committee, observes:

"According to the figures of the first Census, out of 11,537 pupils only 2,773 children had to be provided for in schools in December 1926; thus, since the date of introducing compulsory education, viz., 2nd November 1925, down till December 1926, i.e., within a period of fourteen months 8,764 more pupils have been brought to school. When we compare the number of children of compulsory age attending our schools before the introduction of compulsion with the actual number attending schools in January 1927, the slow but steady progress achieved so far by persuasive methods only will be clearly evident. We had, before compulsion, 5,663 children, and at the end of the year, this number went up to 12,367 in January 1927.

The Schools Committee are strongly of opinion that although law provides them with the necessary remedy, still, if educational progress has to be achieved on a surer foundation, it is advisable for them to exhaust all peaceful methods before law for compulsion is resorted to.

In different localities, meetings are held once a week, to persuade parents of backward communities. Prominent persons of those localities are invited to be present at these meetings, and there both school authorities and influential people of F and G Wards deliver suitable lectures to induce parents not to shirk their responsibility. Besides this, handbills and leaflets are being widely circulated among the residents of the two wards to achieve the same object.

The Committee wish, therefore, first to wait and wateh how far the efforts in the new direction have borne fruit. The Committee are seriously aware that with a view to introduce Free and Compulsory Education in all the remaining five wards at an earlier date, it is incumbent on them to show by actual results how far their first efforts have fructified. After giving a fair trial to the new method, if the trial does not result in tangible progress, the Committee will be reluctantly obliged in the educational interests of a large number of children, to resort to law for achieving the desired object of bringing all the children of compulsory age to school at the same time."

INSTALLATION OF SRI VENKETESAR

NEW TEMPLE AT FANASWADI

GEM OF DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE

"All ways lead to Fanaswadi" will be the impression of any visitor who had been to witness the inauguration of the new Vaishnaviti temple on Friday. There is some misconception among the public that the new temple is a South Indian temple. This is true only in a restricted sense. The style of architecture is Dravidian and worship is performed according to Pancharatara rites and ceremonies. Farther than this, the provincial denomination does not hold good. H. H. the Jagadguru Srimad Ananthacharya, though born in South India, is an All-India Vaishnaviti leader and the temple is designed purely to cater to the religious needs of the Bombay Vaishnavites, among whom the South Indians form only a microscopic minority. The funds for the construction of the temple and the endowment for its future administration have mostly come from merchant Princes of Bombay Presidency.

NINSTALLATION CEREMONY.

The inauguration of the new Vaishnaviti temple and the installation of the sacred idol of Sri Venkatesa took place on Friday in Fanaswadi. The idol was specially brought from Kanchi, all the way on foot and it took nearly two months to reach here. Ever since its arrival Homa and other ceremonies were going on with the help of Shastris and Pandits from all parts of India. The installation ceremony saw a huge gathering of commercial magnates, Mahants and heads of religious mutts from all parts of India. Raja Guru of Reva State. Mahant of Rajgopal Mutt, Puri, Mahant of Nanded (Hyderabad) were the prominent of them, though there were more than twenty Mahants hailing from Bihar, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Allahabad, Rajputana, Indore, Brindabham Pushkar and Benares. Scholars of All-India repute were also present, including Vidwans Govindappanaar Swami of Melkot, Kidambi Venkatachar, Embar Krishnamachar, Varadachar of Vanavamalai and Srinivasappangar of Mysore.

MONSTER PROCESSION.

The Jagadguru was busy from early morning attending to the details of ceremony. His scholarship and saintliness command the respect of all and even the Mahants regard him as guide in religious matters. After the Shantihoman, Aradhanam and Purnahati were over, the deities were taken to their respective premises and Prana-Prathishta of the chief idol was performed. Afterwards the Purna Kumbhams containing sacred water were brought in procession and their contents were emptied. The Kumbabhishekam took place punctually at 12-22 p.m. amidst pomp and enthusiasm. The temple was packed to the full and the arrangements were good Special papers and band brought from South India entertained the audience with delightful music. After the installation ceremony was over the Garudotsawan was conducted and a monster procession followed through Thakurdwar, C. P. Tank Road, Marwadi Bazar, and Kalbadevi. The utsav will be followed for 4 more days at the end of which there will be a Sri Vaishnava Conference.

It is understood that a permanent endowment fund has been subscribed for the administration of the temple mostly by prominent merchants. Rao Sahib Ranganath Kemraj, the president of the Reception Committee, Mr. Shrinivas Kemraj, Mr. Dharamsi Morarjee, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and many other prominent commercial magnates are the activ supporters of the temple. Mr. Narottam Morarjee visited the temple and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas was present throughout the ceremony.

SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE.

The chief idol is about six feet in height carved out of monolythic stone and is a fine specimen of Dravidian architecture. Another idol is made of eight metals. The idol of Ramanuja which is appreciated by all is the handiwork of Mr. T. Srinivasachar of Mysore, an ex-student of the J. J. School of Arts. The general plan of the temple is the work of the Jagadguru himself, and the credit for its execution goes to Mr. Doraiswami Maistry of Conjeevaram.

INSULATOR BURNT DOWN AT V. T.

TRAIN SERVICE DELAYED.

The local passengers of the G.I.P. Railway were held up in their trains for an hour on Friday morning owing to some disorganisation at the Victoria Terminus station caused by the insulator which was burnt down. The station authorities heard a thundering noise with a flash at No. 5 platform at about 10 a.m. and on enquiry found that the insulator had burnt down. The electric current was switched off as a precaution and another insulator was replaced which took about an hour.

The normal traffic was resumed at about 11 a.m.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 10.

Sir Herbert Stanley sailed to-day for South Africa. He will stay for a month in North Rhodesia where he will finish off his duties and then leave for Ceylon arriving in Colombo by S. S. "Naldera" on 20th August.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 10.

An enlarged petrol tank is specially fitted to Carr's bomber which starts on its non-stop flight in the beginning of next week.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 10.

Sir John Cargill presiding over the Annual Meeting of the Burma Oil Company, announced that the Directors of the Company had agreed to offer £100,000 to establish a College for muning and engineering in the new University of Murma.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 10.

Shanghai.—More peaceful atmosphere in the city has been followed by the removal of barricades inside the International Settlement, though outer barriers still separate the Settlement from Chinese territory.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 10.

Peking.—Paddling on flimsy goat-skin rafts a party of fifty missionaries have arrived here on the conclusion of a perilous 28 days' journey from Kansu during which the British leader, Doctor George King, was swept away and drowned in the treacherous rapids while attempting to free a frail raft which fouled the rocks. Besides other adventures the party had several encounters with Chinese bandits.

SIMLA, June 10.

Viceroy sent the following telegram to the Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri on the 7th instant: "I wish you every success in the important office you are about to assume in South Africa. I know that your constant endeavour will be to promote true friendship between India and South Africa and I feel sure that India will have cause to be grateful for the labours you are now undertaking on her behalf."

Mr. Sastri replying on the 9th said: "Your Excellency's farewell message cheered and encouragd my staff and me. We tender respectful and heartfelt thanks. the knowledge that we are watched with sympathy and concern will sustain us in the new and difficult task."—A. P.

DELHI, June 10

The supplementary notification of the District Magistrate, issued last evening which defines clearly the limits within which the sacrificial cows could be taken within the city walls has given entire satisfaction not only to the Hindu community but also to many Moslems who are gratified that their right to take out cows from the Masjid Tahawarkhan area is recognised.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, June 10

In connection with the reports which have been appearing for sometime past in certain newspapers stating that the Maharaja of Kashmir intends to go to Europe shortly the "Pioneer" says:—"It is authoritatively stated these reports are groundless and the Maharaja has no such intention at present."—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

In the Allahabad High Court to-day Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Kendal dismissed the appeals of 106 accused persons in the Sultana Gang dacoity case, who were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Kumaon. Only one man was acquitted and the sentences on five were reduced.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

Muni Ramvijayaji whose activities in connection with the initiation of Jain youths as Munis are alleged to have caused considerable excitement among the Jain community in a statement issued to the press says that he does not covet the title of Gandhar as stated in some papers and that the Jain religion does not give this title to one who initiates 108 or one crore and eight persons as Munis.—A. P.

LONDON, June 10.

The King received in audience Sir Stuart Wortley and Lieut. Colonel Paterson.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 10.

The death is announced of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 10.

Geneva.—The Indian Delegation headed by Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee held a most brilliant reception, last night, at which over 700 guests were present, including members of the Conference and ladies who are attending the International Council of women and local celebrities.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 10.

Singapore.—The match between Australia and South Malaya ended to-day inconclusively. The Australians are feeling the strain of climate and they did not play yesterday morning. South Malaya playing, first made 122. (Congdon 57, Woodfull four for 17) and in the second innings 121 for six. (Congdon 55). Australia scored 302 for eight and declared. (Kardsley 54, Woodfull 64 and Andrews 67, not out. Thompson took five wickets for 95).—Reuter's Special.

A FIRE IN SHIKH MEMON STREET

In the early hours of Friday morning a fire broge out in Shaikh Memon Srett which was happily put under control in time before it took a serious turn. At about 2 a.m. a police constable saw smoke coming out of a six storeyed building occupied by Mr. Mohanlal Gopalji Dave, Jeweller. He raised an alarm and the fire engine from Bhuleshwar promptly arrived on the spot which was followed by other fire engines from Babula Tank and Byculla. The fire engines played hoses from different directions and brought the fire under control within half an hour. The cause of fire is said to be due to the fusion of the electric wire. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 500

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927.

NO QUARTER TO BOMBAY.

The text of the Government of India's resolution regarding the findings and recommendations of the Cotton Tariff Board abundantly justifies the worst apprehensions as to the intentions of the Government regarding the premier industry of this country. They seem definitely out to destroy that industry. Let there be no mistake about this cardinal fact of the whole situation. They have no concern with either the Labour conditions or conditions of internal managemnet and organisation in the industry,—except in so far as these can be twisted to make an argument against the demands and requirements of the industry. It is for this reason they had, from the start, carefully and conscientiously packed the Board with comparatively unknown and insufficiently equipped individuals whose sole and sufficient recommendation for the appointment was that they could be safely relied upon to find what the Government desired them to find, or, still worse, to make recommendations whose utter absurdity would easily secure their total, summary and contemptuous rejection. It is thus that the Governm[illegible] of India are able to secure the goodwi[illegible] their masters, the Manchester mill-own[illegible] and at the same time to teach the [illegible]ay mill-owners what it means to gain[illegible] fiats of Sir Basil, let us say, fo[illegible]ple, in regard to the currency "[illegible]. It is for this purpose and to this end, the Government of India accept in places the reasoning and conclusions of their "trusty and well-beloved" servant Noyce, even in dissent from the majority of his colleagues; and it seems it is for the same supreme end of dealing a death-blow to the greatest industry in the country which is still in the hands of its own children that they throw overboard the President along with the rest of the members, when it does not suit their book to agree. It is for this purpose and to this end that they reject alike the County recommended by the majority of the Board on a fraction of the production from the spindles in the Indian mills for a definitely limited period, as also the all-round increase of 4 per cent. in the import duty on the woven goods recommended by the Board unanimously. *Delenda est Carthago*; and nothing could be more final, more decisive, than the resolution of the Government on this their determination concerning the Bombay industry.

The mill-owners were, however, not wholly free from blame in their tactics which secured the appointment of the Board and also in the case presented to the Board for consideration. They hoped to secure the sympathy of the implacable Sir Basil Blackett and those in the Government of India who are accustomed to regard him as a kind of a Messiah in a decadent age, by excluding all other countries from the complaints of competition than Japan; they did not emphasize the currency manipulation of Sir Basil at all, lest the great man should be angered, and the industry needlessly threatened by his hostility. Sir Basil managed to keep the Report in the background, what time his ratio bills were hustled through the Assembly. And now he has shown the mill-owners that the leopard no more changeth his spots than Sir Basil Blackett his prejudices against Bombay. By concentrating their complaints only on Japanese competition, by remaining virtually silent on the action of the currency changes affecting the industry, by forgetting the real object of the full development of their industry and by exhibiting the Bombay position alone as needing relief, the mill-owners failed grievously in their tactics. They will, therefore be certainly wrong if they throw the blame of the findings and recommendations entirely on the Board or even on the Government. They knew the parties they were going to deal with. What could they expect from those parties except what they have got? The industry is open to improvements by way of increased efficiency to which the Board could not but draw attention; and it is easy to predict that if ever the question comes to be discussed on the floor of the Assembly,—though for the moment we do not see how precisely the question can be brought before the Assembly except on the bills, if any, regarding the mill-stores and machinery tariffs,—Government will not miss the opportunity to fling their entire armoury at the spokesmen of the industry as to the defects in the organisation of the industry itself, especially in Bombay. We cannot imagine our present lot of mill-owners will have sense and sympathy and enterprise enough to take in hand those administrative improvements which would cut away the ground from under the feet of their would-be critics. They would rather take—though we hope and pray they do not—the shorter and more fatal cut of a reduction in the wages which will only add to the spirit of unrest and hostility in the industry, without relieving in any way the depression. This is, however, precisely what Sir Basil and Sir Charles Innes and gentlemen of that kidney want them to do, so that they can gleefully point to the ruin of the industry as achieved by the industrialists themselves with all the goodwill and backing the Government could give, to support them in that laudable enterprise.

We must leave for another occasion the consideration of the tactics to grapple with the situation created by the findings of the Tariff Board as also by the resolution of the Government of India; we must postpone a critical examination of the specific findings and recommendations of the Board. But at this stage we cannot warn the mill-owners too emphatically against the suicidal suggestion of a cut in the wages in Bombay. The findings and recommendations of the Board, such as they are, do not make half so grave a case against the level of wages in Bombay as against the managerial defects, supposed to account for the prevailing depression. Whatever be the end of their struggle with such a heartless Government, it would never be too stupid to start setting their own house in order; but in this readjustment, which in the opinion of many is long over due, they would be gravely mistaken if they include the question of a reduction in wage-rates. The spokesmen of the wage-earners have not yet come to the front in pronouncing an opinion on the findings of the Tariff Board and the resolution of the Government based thereon; but whenever they are roused to the matter, they will never agree to a reduction in wages, and so be easy tools in the hands of those, whose only concern seems to be to destroy this Indian industry, by hook or crook. Let the mill-owners take warning while it is yet time. We are glad the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association has promptly acted on the suggestion made in these columns yesterday and has officially disavowed any intention of making a cut in the wages. The official statement issued by the Secretary of the Association on the subject shows that mill-owners are alive to the danger involved in a cut in wages. For, as it says, any controversy on this question will prejudice a fair and impartial consideration of the issues raised by the Government's decision on the Tariff Board's Report. We congratulate the mill-owners on their prompt action in removing the suspicion regarding reduction in wages. This suspicion having been removed, the mill-owners will secure the heartiest co-operation of the public in their fight against the Government and no-one will co-operate with them more zealously than the workers and their friends.

PEACE PREPARATIONS.

It is yet too early to halloo, but from the proceedings of the Hindu-Muslim conference at Delhi it is safe to say that thus far the work of the conference has proceeded smoothly. It is, for instance, reassuring to know that over 60 persons, representing all shades of opinion responded to the invitation of Dr. Ansari and that the general trend of the speeches at the meeting was conciliatory and showed intense anxiety to end the present tension. Some useful suggestions, calculated to prevent trouble on the Bakr-Id Day, were informally discussed. Though some of them could well have been accepted straight-way, it was finally decided to refer all disputes and differences to a joint Arbitration Board whose decision would be binding and final. That the Board includes such responsible leaders as Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Saheb Kedarnath and Lala Shri Ram ought to inspire confidence. All those who attended the conference pledged themselves to take every possible step to prevent any breach of the peace in the city. If all these men accept the decisions of the Arbitration Board without any reservation and fearlessly persuade their co-religionists to act up to them, all may yet be well. It is assumed that the Government officials, too, will do their part fairly, honestly and efficiently. The communal tension now in Delhi, as indeed in the whole country, is much easier than it used to be for a few years past. The people long for peace. The leaders are anxious to work for peace. It would be a discredit to the Government if, with all their resources, they cannot prevent trouble this year. The officials need to be cautioned against any false tactics. For the rest, there is no patriotic Indian but will read the account of the official preparations that are in full swing in Delhi to prevent any outburst of communal passion with shame and distress. For, they are a grim commentary on our failure to put our house in order that we cannot even celebrate our festivals except under the shadow of an impending calamity and without the parade and show of the strength of those who rule over us because we are divided.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

Though the Press Act has been repealed the bureaucracy does not find itself without resources to assail the liberty of the Press whenever it suits its purpose to do so. It has discovered a new weapon of punishing a paper by executive fiat, namely, that of preventing its entry into certain preserved areas. The Punjab autocracy led the way by banning the entry of "The Chronicle" and some other Nationalist journals into that province during the martial law days. Burma now seems to be on the way to become another Punjab. Nationalist activities are being quietly but firmly repressed and the probable reasons for the reported ban on the entry of "Forward" which the latter gives are a measure of the arbitrary and high-handed manner in which the Government of Burma are determined to ride roughshod over the liberties of the people. If the Burma bureaucracy is so sure that the rumours published by "Forward" are totally unsound, why does it not accept the challenge of the paper and appoint an impartial committee of enquiry? Its refusal to do so and its arbitrary interference with the liberty of the Press betray a guilty conscience.

RESUSCITATION.

Will there be a statue erected in the fulness of time to Lord Lee of Fareham by the members of the Indian Civil Service who were "starving" before his Commission came out and "resuscitated" them by the timely sustenance it recommended? There should be. In these days of indifferent and unwanted statuary why should the I.C.S. be denied this method of recording its grateful appreciation? "To Lord Lee of Fareham, the man who gave us our Daily Bread"—here is a suitable line of commemoration. He deserves it. Did he not tell them at the I.C.S. Dinner Club's annual function that but for them there would be "chaos, red ruin and breaking up of laws" in India? He had already noticed the "magical way" in which the "spirit of the Services" had changed when he was in India in 1925-26. After the next "Reforms" will there be a "drooping" of that spirit again and will another Lee Commission be necessary to work the "magic" of resuscitation? India should make it clear from now that she will not stand any more of these magical processes.

DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIANS MUST LEARN AFRIKAANS.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

PART III.

What does all this mean to India? What does it mean to India that the Dutch are now in power in South Africa and not the British? What does it mean that we shall have to deal in the future with Dutch statesmen and understand Dutch mentality rather than deal with British statesmen whose mentality we have understood for at least two centuries past?

It means this. First of all, I can fully realise that the Agent General who is to come out and be effective for the Indian population in South Africa will have to learn the Dutch language, which is called Afrikaans, and not to speak English at all. It will mean also that the Indians in South Africa will very soon themselves be speaking Afrikaans and not English. They will thus somewhat rapidly in the future lose touch with India through that most important vehicle of human speech, namely language. For as the years go by, they will certainly lose their own Indian languages and will certainly pick up as little children this Dutch language, called Afrikaans, which is very easy indeed to learn.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

I have mentioned this language question in the first place because one of the greatest of all the questions of the day in South Africa is this one. Indeed if only the late deputation from India could have carried on their conversation in Afrikaans with the Prime Minister and Dr. Malan, and if only the Indian community in South Africa could have done the same, it is not perhaps too much to say that there would hardly have been at the end of the Conference any Indian problem at all. For it has to be remembered, that these Dutch Nationalists are "Nationalists" through and through. They prize South Africa as their Motherland above everything else in the world. Their one motto is "South Africa first, and South Africa alone." This is inscribed in their newspapers and on their banners, and represents their whole psychology. If Indians in South Africa are ready to become what is called "good South Africans" there is no trouble at all in store for them in the future. They will get little by little what what they want. But if they remain stolidly British and put 'British Indian' in front of all their Societies and at the head of all their notepaper and flourish the word 'British' in every address or petition which they put before the Minister, they are bound to incur resentment and to lose what little rights they have for, as I have already repeated, the Dutch are determined to be in power in South Africa, and those who will side with them are accepted, while those who side against them are rejected.

THE MALAY'S EXAMPLE.

It is easy to give an instance of this in the case of the Malay community of Cape Town. This community hardly speaks English at all: Afrikaans or Dutch has become their national language, and therefore the Cape Malays, as they are called, are one of the most popular communities of the South African nation. Any Dutchman would defend them up to the last and refuse in any circumstances to have them turned out of the country. On the other hand the young Dutch Nationalist still wants to turn the "British" Indians out of the country because he still regards them as incorrigibly 'British,' and feels that their presence will always be a stick to beat the Dutchman with whenever the British think that a stick is needed.

I am fully aware that this is all new to India itself, indeed it was all new to me only a short time ago. But the immense change which has taken place in the last three years has been so overwhelming in its vastness that its future is quite incalculable. Of only one thing, I think, we can be absolutely certain, viz., that South Africa will become more and more a Dutch country and less and less a British country.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

(BY L. C. JARIWALA PH.D. GERMANY.)

II.

It is not worth the trouble to go into details of research work in our industries. Most of our industries are in infancy. However we have some, such as textile, oils and fats, jute and a few more in fairly advanced stage. Here the scope for research is given. To mention briefly, experiments can be carried out for the improvement of the process of bleaching, of the process of refinement of textile fabrics etc.; also for the purpose of making waste and vegetable oils fit for human internal and external consumption. A beginning has been made in the oils and fats industry, but so far as I know there is not a single experimental laboratory working for improvement in the textile industry, an industry which is of utmost national importance due to our population and due to the fact that we are the second greatest cotton-producing country of the world.

BLIND IMITATION.

The result is that we are every now and then confronted with new difficulties. Without research our products remain the same year after year. Processes do not change while the increasing burden of the cost of management makes the goods dearer and dearer and makes them at last loose the market. I do not for the moment leave out of sight other difficulties which our industrialists have to put up with, but it is out of place to mention them here. Now we shall examine general conditions in infant industries. We mostly import manufacturing processes from abroad and apply them here without any change. These processes are generally worked up to suit the conditions of labour and supply of raw materials in that particular country, more so in these days of keen competition where every one tries to make finished goods under high specialization. It is quite evident that we cannot apply the same processes in our country with equal advantage. This is perhaps one of the reasons why our industrial undertakings do not succeed well. But on the other hand if some initial research work is done and the processes modified so as to suit our conditions of labour and supply of raw materials, we are sure to achieve better results. Here also one sees quite clearly the importance of research without which the dream of the industrial development of India will never reach its realization.

CHEMISTRY AND INDUSTRY.

The tremendous industrial development of western countries is to be attributed to the importance they attach to research. Let us take the most typical example of western industry developed solely by research activity. About a hundred years back chemistry was a science of secret wonders. No body perhaps thought of its industrial importance. And what do we see to-day? Trusts of milliards in Germany and in England which will perhaps soon be followed by United States. To an ordinary man chemistry is a science of secret wonders, but to a specialist it is knowledge of Nature achieved by years of patient labour. And these trusts of milliards are combined work of capital and knowledge under one well-organised leadership. It is Research and only patient Research which has achieved this great thing. This is not the only example. Every industry has been developed by the help of research only. And now-a-days every big manufacturing concern has its well fitted research laboratory run by an efficient staff. There they try to improve existing processes and also tackle new problems. Where the manufacturer cannot afford the upkeep of a research laboratory, he refers his difficult problems to experts for research and solution. There is hardly any factory in Germany which has not one or the other machine or process under trial. And their universities are homes of industrial and purely scientific research under professors who are masters of their art. Two decades ago when research was already organised in European countries, the United States was making a beginning. But since then they recognised the value of research and took very seriously to it with the result that, their products are capturing markets after markets. Following figures will show the importance attached to it:

The Portland Cement Association engages a staff of more than 350 engineers for the advancement of the knowledge of cement and for the betterment of the same. And through lectures and personal contact etc. the conclusions are spread among the users. The specialists in the present laboratory make about 45,000 tests a year, and with other investigators have worked out a set of principles for concrete making. Another important example is that of the research laboratories of the Bureau of Standards situated at Washington. It has a staff of 800 of whom 500 belong to scientific and technical staff. It will be wearisome to take note of the important research institutes of Europe and America, but it is a proved fact that this tremendous industrial progress, these latest achiements in science which they made in recent years are only due to patient work of thousands and thousands engaged in Research-activity.

If we in India want to make industrial progress we must pay full attention to Research. The importance that we shall attach to its three stages, laboratory work, appliance of laboratory results to small scale production, and lastly taking up the production on a large scale after the experimental results have been fully tried will act as a barometer of our industrial progress. I call attention of our captains of industries, authorities and all well-fitted to do such work to pay attention to this vital question of our industrial life because without close co-operation of capital and scientific labour, supported by the Government and the general public no industrial progress can be achieved. I shall try to show, mostly in these columns, how this can be done.

Notes of the Day.

What did Doumergue do in London?

The visit of the French President to London where he was acclaimed with extraordinary enthusiasm by the British Government and the British people cannot have been without political importance. M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, accompanied M. Doumergue and the "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the visit remarks that "it is not certainly known" whether Briand and Chamberlain took the opportunity to discuss politics. but "it is hardly likely that they could have entirely avoided them." The German Press, however, is convinced that it is more than likely that M. Doumergue was in London to discuss what line Anglo-French policy should take in regard to the repeated German demand for the evacuation of the Rhineland by the Allies. The "Badische Presse" published in a recent issue a long communication from its correspondent in Paris, who writing on the eve of the French President's departure for London, referred to the opinion widely held by many politicians in France that too many "concessions" had already been made to Stresemann, and that it was high time England and France agreed in making Germany understand that they would prefer a Foreign Minister in the Reich from the German Nationalists to seeing one in office who nagged them so often and threatened them that his fall from power would mean the collapse of the Locarno spirit. The correspondent understood, however, that both Briand and Chamberlain were against such drastic measures. It is likely, therefore, that M. Doumergue's visit means for Germany an assurance that the Locarno policy will be continued.

All Because of a Cup of Tea.

The French Press, while it dislikes generally the idea of giving "concessions" to Germany in accordance with the Briand-Stresemann policy, likes even less the idea of a Franco-Russian entente at present. It apprehends that such an entente may spoil Anglo-French relations. All because of an invitation to tea which Count Clauzel, a member of the French delegation at the recent Economic Conference at Geneva, gave to M. Obolensky, the head of the Soviet delegation to that Conference, tongues were set wagging, and an enterprising Swiss journal came out with the glaring head-line "Franco-Russian Rapprochement". It made out a good story. the "Europe Nouvelle" says, out of the alleged "commission" entrusted to M. Loucheur by M. Briand of "proposing to the Moscow Government a kind of pact in the manner of Locarno." M. Loucheur is reported to have hinted to Count Clauzel the necessity of sounding the Soviet delegation at Geneva about this and it is further alleged that the latter received the proposal coldly but that it consented to have a cup of tea with Count Clauzel. And now has arisen a storm not 'in' but 'over' a cup of tea and French publicists want M. Briand to take the public into confidence about this new move of his.

Very Reasonable Attitude.

It is a great pity that the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway evidently fails to appreciate the very reasonable attitude adopted by the Employees' Association of the Railway. He has summarily rejected the representation made to him by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Association, on behalf of the Loco and Carriage Staff of the Broad gauge system, although as Mr. Vallabhbhai points out to him "the Association was not anxious so much for settling the terms of recognition, as for just and equitable settlement of the case of the Loco and Carriage Staff". The Agent came to a decision about their demands without consulting the President of the Association and he has only to thank himself if there is now very naturally acute discontent amongst them. He will do well to agree with their minimum demands the justice of which he has been unable to deny. They are anxious to have "a system of monthly pay and allowances, that is for the adoption of the same system which is in operation on the Meter Guage" They are emphatic that the present system "leaves much room for corruption". We fail to see why the Agent should adopt such a 'non possumus' attitude in regard to redressing these just grievances.

Wolf's Logic.

We reproduced yesterday from "Forward" a remarkable conversation reported to have taken place between a State prisoner in the Dacca Jail and a high Government official. Challenged to produce an iota of proof against him to connect him with any anarchical crime, the official admitted that he had no documentary evidence against him personally but that there were such proofs against others with whom the prisoner was associated. If the conversation is accurately reported, the official's language strikingly reminds one of the wolf in the story, who said that, if it was not the lamb that was at fault, it was its father and it was all the same to him. Further challenged. the official declared, the report says, that probably the group to which the prisoner belonged had no actual connection with anarchical crimes but that they all had "a revolutionary tendency." It is quite possible that Government may deny any such conversation to have taken place but so long as Government would not or dare not give the prisoners an open judicial trial, the people would know whom and what to believe. The whole conversation only confirms what the public has long since been suspecting.

NO CUT IN WAGES CONTEMPLATED.

MATTER NOT EVEN DISCUSSED.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S DISCLAIMER.

TELEGRAM TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

"Are the mill-owners really contemplating to reduce the wages of mill workers as a consequence of the Tariff Board's report and the Government's decision thereon? This question has been on the lips of ever body ever since "The Times of India" in its so-called solicitude for the poor came forth with an assertion that a cut in wages was the principal measure contemplated by the Bombay mill-owners to meet the situation adequately. It is no wonder that the public have been set thinking why on earth the sins of Government or of anybody for the matter of that, be visited on the heads of poor and innocent mill-workers. It is a matter for great relief and satisfaction that the Mill-owners' Association has issued an official statement categorically disclaiming the insinuations of the "Times of India". The statement frankly admits that the Committee have not even considered the matter of wages. Such a consideration would have, evidently, been quite out of place.

NO GROUND FOR MISAPPREHENSIONS.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", a prominent member of the Mill-owners' Association unreservedly stated that it was farthest from the mind of the Committee to punish poor mill-workers for the fault of the Government. The Tariff Board had not suggested anything of the kind in their report and it would be unjust for the mill-owners to add to the grievances of their workers. Referring to the Reuter's summary of Sir Victor Sassoon's interview published by the "Financial Times" of London, the same member added that he could not see anything in Sir Victor's statement that would amount to a direct suggestion as regards a cut in wages. There were absolutely no grounds for any misapprehensions on that score.

A DRAFT TELEGRAM.

In the meanwhile the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association has been meeting everyday and considering the Tariff Board's report and the Government's decisions in all their aspects and implications. On Friday afternoon the Committee met again and devised measures for the purpose of placing their case before the country and obtaining an alteration of Government's decision. It is understood that in their yesterday's meeting the Committee have prepared a draft telegram embodying the viewpoint of the Mill-owners' Association, to be sent to the Central Government early this morning. We understand that there will be no other representation as was forecasted. The members of the Committee are understood to be unanimous as regards the attitude of the Committee.

It is stated that if the Government should prove adamant and the present depression should continue in its aggravated form, wage-reduction may become a compelling necessity as an alternative to stoppage of work by mills. But the mill-owners are yet hopeful of making the Government see their point of view and reverse their original decision. The mill-owners are, therefore, for the present, confining their attention as to how best to bring about a conversion of the Government of India.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The strongest argument of the mill-owners is that in the very resolution in which the Government reject the Tariff Board's recommendations, the Government admit that the disadvantages caused by the Japanese competition under prevailing methods can be estimated at 10 per cent. They contend, however, that this 10 per cent is set off by the existing 11 per cent. duty. It is grotesque, say the mill-owners, that the Government should want the public to assume that the Tariff Board had not the existing duty in mind, when recommending the additional 4 per cent. duty. They argue that the existing 11 per cent. duty is counteracted by adverse factors other than Japanese competition, as, for instance, predominance of male labour and climatic conditions and that therefore the Government on their own reasoning ought to give an extra 10 per cent. duty instead of 4 per cent. recommended by the Tariff Board. The mill-owners hope to point out to Government the absurdity of their reasoning that the existing duty is a set off against Japanese competition by (1) asking the Government to call for an explanation from the Tariff Board either collectively or individually as to whether or not they had in mind the existing duty when they made their recommendation and (2) instituting a limited enquiry as to whether or not the existing 11 per cent. duty is not counteracted by adverse factors other than the Japanese competition.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

As the first step in their campaign of education of the Government of India, the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association decided yesterday to request His Excellency the Viceroy to receive a deputation in Bombay during his brief visit in July. Another step they have in mind is the organisation of a joint representation by Mill-owners' Associations all over India which will explode the charge that it is only the Bombay mill-owners that are effected by Government's action. Protests against the Government's decision that have been received from all parts of India, they point out, confirm their contention that it is the entire Indian Textile industry and not the Bombay section alone that is affected.

In the meanwhile, the mill-owners now in England and Continent are being communicated with in order to ascertain what educative campaign can be carried on in England. Conversations may be held with the Lancashire and Manchester manufacturers and an attempt may also be made to press on the Secretary of State the views of the Indian mill-owners.—Free Press.

ABSURDITY OF GOVERNMENT REASONING

ENTIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY RUINED

BOMBAY, June 10.

It is reliably understood that at the meeting of the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association held to consider the Tariff Board's report, discussion was in very general terms. Opportunity was taken by members to place before the Committee different suggestions that struck them as being the most effective method of bringing the Government to reconsider their decision to take no action on the main recommendations of the Tariff Board. No decision was, however, reached on the several suggestions put forward. The Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee of seven members including the Secretary who will concentrate on the question of how best to secure a reversal of the Government's decision. This Sub-Committee will, it is expected, hold frequent sittings, and examine the different suggestions and where they are practicable and desirable take preliminary steps to give effect to them.

WAGE REDUCTION.

The question of reduction of wages as a counterblast to Government action, it is understood, is not at all before the Committee. Even Sir Victor Sassoon, it is pointed out, states wage-reduction as a natural corollary and not as a counter-move.

TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

BOMBAY, June 10.

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have addressed the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla.

"Committee Bombay Mill-owners' Association request that His Excellency the Viceroy may be pleased to receive them in deputation during his forthcoming visit to Bombay in July. The Committee wish to place before His Excellency their views on the decisions arrived at by the Government of India with regard to the Tariff Board's report."—Free Press.

NO CUT IN MILL WAGES.

The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, has issued the following statement.—

"During the last two days, statements have appeared in some papers that the mill-owners are contemplating a cut in the wages of mill-operatives. I am directed to inform you that the statement is incorrect. The Committee have not even considered this matter. All that they have done is to devise measures for the purpose of placing their case before the country and obtain an alteration of the Government's decision. The Committee deprecate any statement calculated to prejudice a fair and impartial consideration of the issues raised by the Government's decision on the Tariff Board Report."

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' PROTEST.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 10.

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have addressed the following representation by telegram to the Government of India in the Commerce Department.

"While greatly disappointed with the meagre character of the protection recommended by the Tariff Board Committee, Bombay Mill-owners' Association have received with profound dissatisfaction and amazement Government's decisions thereon. The Committee regard the grounds advanced by the Government for rejecting the recommendations for increasing the import duties as utterly untenable and have reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that the considerations other than those of the economic welfare of the country and the well-being of the industry have prevailed with the Government. The Committee regret that Government should have rejected the studiously cautious conclusions of an authoritative body like the Tariff Board and are astonished at Government's apparent assumption that the Tariff Board have not considered the existence of the import duties on yarn and cloth when recommending an increase in them. The Committee accordingly demand an immediate reference back to the members of the Tariff Board on this specific issue."—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CONDEMNS GOVT. RESOLUTION

MADRAS, June 10.

Interviewed by a representative of press on the Textile Tariff Board's Report Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, condemned the Government's resolution on the Board's proposals and expressed the warmest sympathy with the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. His view was that the Indian Mill-owners ought to take a warning from the systematic flouting to which they had been subjected and co-operate with the Congress openly and firmly in bringing about a boycott of foreign cloth.—A. P.

PRESS COMMENTS

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

The "Pioneer" writes:—It was not to be expected that the Government of India's decision to reject both the proposals put forward by the majority and the minority sections respectively of the Textile Tariff Board would meet with favour in Bombay. The deep depression in which the cotton mill industry labours in that presidency would render any other attitude surprising. At the same time the Bombay mill-owners are practical men. The verdict has been given, although they must not be blamed for grumbling at it. Sir Victor Sassoon has strongly voiced their disappointment in London. They will no doubt concentrate on other measures for extricating their businesses from the present difficulties and they will not deny that on that point they have received valuable guidance from the Tariff Board, and, in certain respects, promise of assistance from the Government.—A. P.

TWENTY RUSSIANS EXECUTED

ALLEGED ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES

SUPPLY OF SPY INFORMATION

LONDON, June 10.

Moscow.—Twenty Russians alleged to have been engaged in anti-Soviet activities on behalf of the Monarchists or Foreign Powers have been sentenced to death and executed. The Communique announcing this states that the step was taken by the Collegium of State Political Department on 9th June and sentences were immediately carried out in view of the open transition to the terrorist and destructive struggle by the Monarchist and Whiteguardist elements acting from abroad on instructions and with funds from foreign intelligence services.

The Communique details the names of the victims and the alleged crimes. The victims include exprince Paul Dolgorukoff who illegally entered Russia through Rumania, excavalry Captain Elvengren, who assisted Captain Riley, British Intelligence Officer in organisation of an attempt on Soviet Delegation Genoa Conference when it passed through Berlin, and Malevsky, ex-bodyguard in office of the British Intelligence Agent, Persia, who was despatched in 1927 for espionage in Russia. The list further includes ex-Tsarist Consul, three ex-officers alleged to have supplied spy information to Sir Robert Hodgson, British Charge D'Affaires, ex-prince Mestchersky, who was an active worker for the ex-grand duke Nicholas. Others are accused of lodging terrorists from abroad, attempting to organise bandits and attempting to murder M. Bukharin, M. Rykoff and M. Stalin.—Reuter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON REFORMS

LORD RONALDSHAY TO PRESIDE?

DEFINITELY APPROACHED ON THE POINT

CALCUTTA, June 10.

According to the London correspondent of "The Statesman," influential circles there confirm the news that Lord Ronaldshay has been definitely approached with a view to preside over the Statutory Commission to deliberate over the question of further instalment of reforms.

The correspondent adds most certainly there is no other person who has so far been approached for this "responsible task".—Free Press.

INDIAN BROADCASTING CO.

CALCUTTA TO COMMENCE WORK IN AUGUST

CALCUTTA, June 10.

It is anticipated the first programme to be broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the Indian Broadcasting Company will take place about the end of August. Constructional work is going on rapidly and many details have been provisionally fixed, subject to final adjustment and amendment. A programme board consisting of twelve influential citizens, six Indians and six Europeans has been formed to ensure exercise of most capable advice on the character and type of transmissions. The ultimate object of this body is social service through radio.—Free Press.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO KARACHI

AIR MINISTRY HOPEFUL OF BEATING WORLD'S RECORD

LONDON, June 9.

Rugby.—The Air Ministry's decision that a further attempt is to be made to capture the world's long distance flight record was taken a few hours after Flight Lt. Carr and Flight Lt. Gilman whose plucky effort to reach Karachi three weeks ago ended in a descent on the shark infested waters of the Persian Gulf. They had flown 3,425 miles before their descent was caused by a technical defect, thus beating the previous long distance record of 3,843 miles established by the Frenchmen Coste and Rignot. Meanwhile Capt. Lindbergh had exceeded the Englishmen's distance by 185 miles, and Chamberlain's flight has raised the record to approximately 3,900. The fresh British effort will be made on the same route as that previously followed towards Karachi, which is 4,100 miles from Britain.—B. O. W.

BIOLOGISTS TO MANUFACTURE LIFE.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S FORECAST

LONDON, June 9.

Rugby.—In an address before the Oxford University Psychological Society last night Sir Oliver Lodge, the distinguished British scientist declared his belief in the possibility that life would some day be created in a laboratory of biologists. What had gone on in the past on earth in the evolution of life from primeval molten material or glowing gas might possibly, he said, be understood and controlled and humanly managed in future. He claimed that there was nothing repugnant in this to religion. Rather it was to be welcomed as showing what amount of thought was necessary to produce any imitation of what now existed. Progress in knowledge should never be feared.—B. O. W.

EGYPTIAN COTTON QUESTIONS

REPRESENTATION IN JOINT COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 9.

The International Committee of the Federation of Cotton Mnufacturers' Associations has determined on the appointment of countries to be represented on the Egyptian Joint Committee in accordance with the resolution adopted at the International Congress in Egypt to deal with questions connected with the Egyption cotton, namely, England, three representatives; France Germany and Italy, one each; Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia will share a member and Egypt will have seven members.—Reuter's Special.

IF THE BRITISH WITHDREW

"CHAOS, RED RUIN AND LAW BREAKING"!

LORD LEE'S POMPOUS SALLY.

"EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN CIVIL" SERVICE

LONDON, June 9.

Lord Lee of Fareham was the guest at the annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club. Sir Edward Maclagan in his speech, contrasting Indian Civil Service a few years ago and to-day, declared that the service had been resuscitated in many senses of the world. This might be due partly to improved conditions in India itself and partly to the loyalty and capacity of the service, but if it was due to one thing more than another, it was due to the report, and action taken on it of the Royal Commission on superior Civil Services in India of which Lord Lee was the President. Lord Lee, responding, outlined the difficulties confronting the Commission of 1923 and said that unquestionably there had been a great improvement since the action taken on the Commission's report. When he was in India in the cold weather of 1925-26 he was astonished to find almost the magical way in which the spirit of the members of the services had changed. He was assured on all sides that standards of efficiency had risen in a remarkable degree.

Whatever else the position in India, there was no real anxiety as regards the future or efficiency of the I.C.S. He was convinced that there was going to be a great future for India with the assistance of the British Civil Service and Military Services. He did not believe that there was a single Indian, even an extreme Swarajist, who did not believe that if the British withdrew and the guiding hand of the service was not available, India would relapse almost immediately into chaos, red ruin and breaking up of laws.—Reuter's Special.

MR AVARI CONGRATULATED

APPEAL TO A I C C

(From a Correspondent.)

ARVI, June 10.

Pandit Arjunallaji has been carrying on an insistent campaign in C. P. in favour of the Nagpur Satyagraha. He visited Arvi and delivered a public lecture before a large gathering, Mr. Dalapatsing Chavan presiding. Resolutions were passed protesting against the Government, congratulating Mr. Avari on his sacrifice, appealing to people to help. The Satyagraha and recommending the A.I.C.C. to take up the movement in hand. Mr. Ghatwai and Mr. Ghorpade spoke vehemently on the resolutions. The public showed much enthusiasm. The meeting dispersed with shouts of Avari-ki-Jai.

THE "REAL REPUBLICANS"

LADY TO LEAD SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT

NAGPUR, June 10.

Last evening, a lady named Chaturbai Kotak, accompanied by half a dozen other ladies, armed with swords, and some boys armed with spears, followed by about a hundred spectators, went out in a procession, singing Republican songs. They addressed a public meeting, appealing for funds and volunteers. Shrimathi Chaturbai formerly used to accompany Mr. Awari's processions, but after his arrests she has started an organisation known as the "Real Republicans", to commemorate the sacrifices, and continue the agitation of Mr. Awari. She proposes to start Satyagraha by disobeying and defying the Arms Act.—A. P.

EMPIRE IDEALS AND AUSTRALIA

INDIAN DELEGATE WAXES ELOQUENT

London June 10.

Melbourne—The State Governmen entertained at luncheon Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar who responding appreciated Government's assistance in enabling him to gain understanding of the Australian problems. "The ties of human brotherhood and common membership of a great Empire", he said. "bind India and Australia. We are proud of the Empire's ideals of fairplay equality and justice which are more practised in Australia than in any other part of the Empire." He asked why India's brass and ivory work and carpets were not imported by Australia. Heavy customs duties should not be imposed on them because the articles were handmade and could not compete with Australian products. "It is our mutual duty" he said "to understand each other's difficulties and problems." Mr. Rangachariar visited technical and elementary schools and was greatly impressed.—Reuter.

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH COMPANY

CLOSER WORKING WITH VICKERS

LONDON, June 9.

The report showing a loss of over half a million sterling on the year's working and foreshadowing proposals for the reconstruction of the company was presented at the annual meeting of Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth Company. Mr. Frater Taylor, vice-Chairman who presided, stated that conversations were being held as regards closer working arrngements with Messrs. Vickers. He also stated that the board would be reconstructed and a complete scheme of management was being considered. Capital would be written down considerably. The report was carried.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS IN FAVOUR OF DR ANSARI

MADRAS, June 9.

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, the leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council writing to the Press on the choice of the President of the next Congress says:—Madras shall have the unique honour of laying the real and solid foundations of lasting unity between the two communities and consolidating them into one nation. It will be in the fitness of things that such a Congress should be presided over by an eminent patriot and a true son of India Dr. Ansari, whose strenuous labours in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity have largely contributed to the present understanding.—A. P.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 9.

During the past twelve months there were 80 newspaper prosecutions in Bengal for publishing false reports alleged to be conducive to create disturbance of the peace and mischief and promoting class hatred.

With the exception of five, the Police secured convictions in the rest and obtained convictions for imprisonment for periods ranging from one to six months.

The increase is attributed to communal tension by the authorities and it is stated that this is a record for Bengal.—Free Press.

MANCHESTER CUP.

LONDON, June 10.

The Manchester Cup has resulted as follows:—

Dark Japan (nine to four)	1
Pantera (thirteen to eight)	2
Seradella (six to one)	3

Seven ran. Won by five lengths. A head separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT M. VAIKOV'S DEATH

ANTI-MONARCHIST COMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

LONDON, June 9.

Warsaw.—Further arrests of Russian Monarchists and ex-officers of Denikins and Wrangels armies have been made at Bialystok, Groduo, Brest-Litovsk and Slonim. Reports from Russia indicate that nearly all demonstrations in Russia at M. Voikov's death have been directed against Britain and not against Poland.—Reuter's Special.

LOCKOUT IN RY. WORKSHOP

MADRAS, June 9.

A Trichinopoly telegram says that lockout involving 520 workmen has been declared this morning by the Foreman of the Wagon Workshop of the South Indian Railway at the Golden Rock. This was done, it is alleged, as a punishment of the conduct of the workmen in abstaining from work in a body yesterday afternoon to attend a funeral. Six representatives of the workmen waited on the Agent today.—A. P.

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT UNITY

COMMUNAL FRICTION DEPLORED

SIRDAR KHARAK SINGH HONOURED

AMRITSAR, June 9.

When Sardar Kharak Singh reached Akal Takht last night in the presence of a huge crowd he was presented with a Saropa or badge of honour made of an yellow piece of khaddar. He was simialrly honoured at the Golden Temple.

Sardar Mangal Singh in a short speech extended a hearty welcome to the released leader on behalf of the S. G. P. C. He added that they should now strive for the release of the remaining prisoners.

At a largely attended public meeting in the Jallianwalla Bagh this morning addresses of welcome were presented to Sardar Kharak Singh by the S.G.P.C. Shiromani Akali Dal and a number of other Akali organisations. These addresses recapitulated the various incidents connected with the Sikh struggle and referred to the sacrifices of Sardar Khark Singh.

Sardar Kharak Singh replying said that he deplored the communal friction. He declared they could not secure freedom by fighting among themselves. He did not blame Government for this state of affairs. They had no enmity with Government, but the latter should not misuse its power. He concluded by saying that if Government did not release the Sikh prisoners for some time they would resume their agitation.—A. P.

IF OTHERS ARE NOT RELEASED

UNPRECEDENTED AGITATION TO FOLLOW

LAHORE, June 9.

Sardar Kharak Singh, the Akali leader, in a press interview, said that on his release, his heart was lacerated at the sight of sister communities flying at one another's throat. He was ready to make his humble contribution towards the re-establishment of cordial relations between the communities, but the foremost question was the release of his coreligionists He could not feel comfortable until freedom was also restored to his co-workers, who courted sufferings for the common cause.

"I will ask for their release," he sad, "and if the Government does not accede to the united demand of the Sikh community, I will start an unprecedented agitation to secure the release of my compatriots. It greatly depends upon the circumstances what form the agitation will assume."

THE GURUDWARA ACT.

Sardar Kharak Singh expressed dissatisfaction with certain provisions of the Gurudwara Act, and said that the Act was faulty in many ways. For the present, he had resolved to have recourse only to constitutional methods to get the Act amended, but if these methods failed, he would consult the exigencids of the times, in deciding upon a suitable course of action.—A. P.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGE

Mr. H. J. Laski writes in "The Daily Herald.":—

All who are for freedom in education have cause to congratulate University College, London, on the completion of the first century of its existence. When it was founded, higher education in England was the monopoly of Oxford and Cambridge; and, as they were then organised, that meant that they were the monopoly of the Church of England.

Their doors were closed to Roman Catholics, Jews, Non-conformists, Agnostics; and after great difficulties a charter was obtained which opened the doors of intellectual freedom upon the condition that religious discrimination should never be exercised.

* * * *

Of those largely responsible for this immense reform (as it then was), the names of Jeremy Bentham, the great law reformer, Thomas Campbell, the poet, Henry Brougham, whose many defects were outweighed by great services to the cause of reform, and Crabb Robinson, the diarist, deserve especially to be remembered. Others, like Hume, the radical economist, and James Mill, gave their aid.

It is difficult, as we look back, to emphasise unduly the significance of their work. Not only did they make possible all later university development, but by the sheer fact of University College existing, reform was forced upon Oxford and Cambridge.

* * * *

London University may have many weaknesses; but circumstances of its foundation have given it the quality of an institution where religious opinions and political opinions are by definiton unfettered. And the character of its history has opened its doors to thousands of whom, otherwise, a university education would have been impossible.

Upon the roll of its teachers and students University College has many great names. In Chemistry there is Sir William Ramsay, who discovered in the cellars of University College a whole series of new elements. In engineering there is J. A. Fleming—happily still with us—whose work on electric lightning and power transmission has been of seminal importance.

Sharpey and Quain may be said to have founded scientific and systematic medical education in England. And when one remembers that the pupils of Sharpey, Burden Sanderson and Michael Foster founded the schools of physiology at Oxford and Cambridge, the great services of University College need no reiteration.

Nor is it in the sciences alone that this is the case. In literature Arthur Hugh Clough, David Masson, and Henry Morley are enough to make a great tradition; and older readers of "The Daily Herald" will remember that few have laboured so nobly as Henry Morley to make great literature accessible at a low price to the workers. Morley was followed by W. P. Ker, perhaps the greatest student of his subject in modern times.

In economics, there was Jevons, in logic, Augustus de Morgan, and in history the work of Professor A. F. Pollard would in itself have made the college noteworthy. It was also a pioneer in women's education. It taught them physics and chemistry in the seventies. It yave a Miss Orme the first degree in law ever conferred upon a woman in England.

And in 1878 the college took the then remarkable step of admitting women to the faculties of Arts, Laws, and Science. On this side, Oxford is comparatively modern, and Cambridge is still definitely medieval. Let us, also, remember that men like Walter Bagehot and Sir George Jessel are only the most eminent among its historians, its scientists, its men of art and letters; not least amony the latter being Gerald Gould.

University College, like all beneficent reforms, was born amid a clamour of passionate indignation. It has nobly justified its founders. It may lack the antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge, but its origins are not less splendid than theirs. For it has been true to the tradition which inspired its beginnings.

BARODA SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

"STATE TO BE SMALL JAPAN"

PROCESSION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

PETLAD, June 10.

A warm and cordial reception awaited the President of the Sixth Baroda State's Subjects Congress which opened at Baroda this afternoon. Mr. Purohit arrived this morning and prominent citizens of the town were present on the platform to receive him. He was greeted with cheers and after Mr. Shroff, Chairman of the Reception Committee garlanded him, he was taken in a procession through the town to his place. About 200 delegates have arrived now and many more are expected by the noon.

In a specially decorated shamiana and amidst unbounded enthusiasm the sixth session of the Baroda Subjects' Conference met this afternoon. On the dais were seated, besides the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, a large number of prominent citizens and mill-owners of Petlad, among tehm being Seth Manubhai Kantawala and Seth Ramanlal, Shankerprasad Munshi and others. A few ladies were also present.

The proceedings commenced with singing of national songs.

Mr. Chhottalal Shroff, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, in welcoming the delegates, gave the ancient history and present prosperity of the town of Petlad, which, he said, was "the Manchester of the Baroda State." He referred to the keen interest which His Highness the Maharajah evidenced in the welfare of his people. The Maharajah, he said, was always anxious to see "my subjects advance on right lines and that your reasonable aspirations are satisfied." The Chairman of the Reception Committee enumerated various benefits conferred by the State on the people.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee asked the masses to be bold and fearless and keep in their hearts the burning desire to serve the motherland. He asked every State official to give the benefit of his wide experience in the cause of he poor and the needy. His Highness was anxious that his subjects should advance in all directions.

Concluding his address Mr. Shroff said if all the wishes of his Highness were carried out, Baroda would be a small Japan. He asked the delegates to establisa small district and provincial committees to have regular discussions for essential reforms and do propaganda work in every village by awakening the masses. The problem of abolition of drink and many other allied subjects should engage the attention of the Congress and he wanted them to tackle these problems with courage and firmness.

Mr. Chunilal Pandya, President of the locacle municipality proposed Mr. Dayabha Purohit as President. The proposal was seconded by Mahasukhbhai Seth of Visnagad after which the President took the chair. He then read out his presidential address in Gujarathi which covered about 76 foolscap typed pages. The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

—The Subjects Committee meets to-night at about 8-30 p.m.

At a later stage Darbar Gopaldas arrived and was lustily cheered.—Free Press.

ENGLISH EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINA.

INDIA'S HAPLESS POSITION.

TAGORE'S WORDS OF WARNING.

I have always felt very keenly on the subject of China and have never failed to express my condemnation of the policy that is being pursued there. The present expedition of the English against China is a crime against humanity, and to our utter shame India is being used as a pawn in the game.

The perpetrators of the tyranny that is doing havoc in China always keep themselves behind, while the Indians who are being used as tools in carrying out their nefarious designs have to come in direct contact with the Chinese people. The result is that all their resentment and hatred are directed against the Indians, so much so that they call us demons. It is not an unfamiliar sight in China to see the Indian policeman pulling the Chinese by the hair and kicking him down for no apparent reasons. What wonder is there that we would be characterized by that title! . . . It was Indian soldiers who had helped England to wrest Hong Kong from China, and many a scar of their dealing disfigures the fair breast of our neighbour the China who once treasured within her heart the footprints of Buddha, the China of I-Tsing and Huen-Tsang. . . .

This is the tragedy of the present helpless plight of India. Enslaved as we are, to our utter shame, we are being used as instruments for forging fetters for other people. In a crusade against justice, freedom and morality where the English are the aggressors, India is being dragged into the field against her own will. It is a loathsome insult to our manhood, and to add to this, the calumny and condemnation which should justly go over to our masters wholly fall to our share.

And what has India to gain by allowing such a huge waste of money and man power? By fighting for a cause which is so disreputable her sons cannot claim to be recognized as heroes, nor does it help her in the least to shake off the yoke of foreign domination that sits heavy upon her. That is why India is regarded by other Asiatic powers as a menace to their freedom. The vast resources at her disposal are the very ground of their apprehension and so long as the disposal of these resources lies beyond her own control they will be always looking upon her with an eye of suspicion and sneer.

The result is that India is fast losing that respect which was only hers as the greatest spiritual ambassador in Asia. it is she who has for ages supplied the spiritual nourishment to China and other Asiatic countries and sent out emissaries to preach the gospel of love and unity. But in the hour of China's peril, the fallen people of India now go there as the harbinger of political repression; the age-long affinity that tradition has built up will at once crumble down to pieces. Can anything be more deplorable?

We are being repeatedly reminded by the British statesmen that England is fighting on a defensive in China. But who gave the offense, may I ask? Who attempted to thrust opium down the throat of the whole population of China at the point of the bayonet and penalized their non-compliance by taking possession of their country? Why was Hong Kong wrested away from the Chinese people by force? It was China's weakness that made her submit at that time, and if a powerful China now demands the restoration of what was once her own, surely a long possession by force cannot be urged by the English as a justification for retaining an ill-gotten property. It was the English who took up the original offensive, and they should not now take shelter under the false cry of a defensive campaign. It is China who is really on the defensive.

Let the English indulge in the free exercise of their arbitrary will within India, but let them not compel us to participate in the colossal crime against humanity in China. Let them desist from the unholy exploitation of the helplessness of a people in order to rob other peoples of their heritage. Let loose your engine of "law and order" to work with unabated vigor, but for God's sake leave us alone to drink the cup of our humiliation within the four corners of this land, and not make an exhibition of it before the world. . . .

War clouds hover to-day over the sky of humanity. The cry resounds in the West; and Asia doth prepare weapons in her armouries of which the target is to be the heart of Europe; and nests are being built on the shores of the Pacific for the ravening vultre-ships of England. True, Japan of the farthest East is already awake. China in her turn is being roused at the sound of robbers breaking through her walls. It may be that this gigantic nation will be able to shake off the weakness of repeated blood-letting and of the fumes of opium, and become self-conscious. And of course, those who have been engaged in rifling her pockets will be bound to look on this as a menace to Europe.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.
in Unity," Chicage.

ANDHRA COMMITTEE MEETS

DISCUSSION ON WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

"FOLLOW EGYPT AND BURMA," SAYS PRAKASAM

COCANADA, June 10.

The opposition of Mr. K. Lingararu's resolution giving the Andhra Congress Committee's opinion on the All-India Working Committe's decision on the conduct of the Madras Council Congress Party centred on the technical point whether the decision was 'ultra-vires.'

Mr. V. Satyanarayan, ex-Editor of "Chittaranjan" tried hard to show that by articles 21 and 24 of the Congress constitution, the Working Committee was not subordinate to the A. I. C. C. though the latter was an elective body and that the former had as much power as the latter, both being equally subordinate to the Congress and that therefore the former was within its rights to express its opinion. He argued that the Working Committee's resolution was not 'ultra vires' since it not only should execute the work laid down by the A. I. C. C., but also execute the mandates of the Congress and since the word "submit" in A. I. C. C., resolution conveyed sending its opinion and that it had to do it owing to urgency.

Mr. Nageswararao opined it would be better not to give the Andhra Committee's opinion as it had already given it.

BEYOND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi so interpreted the articles of the Constitution as to show that the Working Committee is subordinate and responsible to the A. I. C. C., in all matters, that in the particular instance, the latter gave definite terms of reference to the Working Committee only to take explanation from the Madras Party, while reserving to itself the decision and that therefore the Working Committee went beyond the terms of reference and its resolution is 'ultra vires.'

The President, Mr. Prakasam opined that the Working Committee committed a great mistake in pronouncing its opinion and said that they should understand that all fuss of discussion on that came about not on account of the 'ultra vires' question. It proceeded from a higher motive viz., that a proper attitude must be adopted by Congressmen who were intent on attaining Swaraj. They should either submit themselves to the British Government receiving whatever it would be pleased to grant or be manly and self-respecting people to secure their rights by their own efforts. It would be proper to do propaganda in the country and not to give evidence before the Statutory Commission as was done in Burma and Egypt.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 10.
Phevious Closing Rate	16.83
To-day's Opening Rate	16.95
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate (not line being out of order.)	received,

LIVERPOOL.

	June 10.
Liverpool Market was closed on Friday.	
Broach July Expectations	Rs. 342.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 10.
Silver Ready	26 5 0
Difference	0 1 0 lower
Silver Forward	26 5 0
Difference	0 1 0 lower

Tone of Market:—Steady.

IRISH GENERAL ELECTIONS.

DE VALERA STANDS GOOD CHANCE

MISS MACSWINEY'S POSITION WEAK?

LONDON, June 9.

The Irish Free State elections are being held here to-day. There are eight parties in the field, but the real fight is between the Government group led by President Cosgrave and the Fiannfail Party led by Mr. De Valera. There is no bitterness or excitement. Women are showing notable interest especially in Dublin and the suburban areas.

Opinion is generally expressed that the Government will maintain its majority. It is expected that all the Free State Ministers will be returned as also Mr. De Valera, but Miss Mary Macswiney, the virtual head of the extreme section of the Republicans is not thought to stand much chance of re-election.—Reuter.

SIR SAIYID A. R EFFENDI ILL

BAGHDAD, June 9.

Sir Saiyid Abdul Rahman Effendi Gelani Naqib Al Ashraf of Baghdad is seriously ill. He is aged eightysix. Sir Saiyid has wide religious influence among the Sunnis of India and Afghanistan.—Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 11TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday, the astrological signs indicate that you are bound to obey and serve, one and all. Physically you are as big as an elephant but just as this giant of earth is easily led by the weakest man on earth you will be led by the "mahavat" of your home who will feed and water and also drench you, if and when she likes. In your school days you were the favourite boy of your master, just because you assisted him in bringing him his bazaar supplies and doing his other domestic odd jobs. When you grow up (and if you are already grown up, the incidents mentioned hereafter will have already happened to you) you will soon rise from petty posts to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Humbugji Get-rich-quickji and Co., the well-known firm of contractors. By your usual methods, you will soon become President of the Local Board of your District, Councillor of the big city of your Presidency, and even a Legislative Councillor. You will make in these bodies a lot of noise, as empty vessels are well-known for making most sound. Sensible people know well how to separate grain from chaff, but there are many fools who are attracted by the outward show. You will, therefore, be soon winning the hand of Mr. Newrich's only daughter, who is well-known in society circle as Miss Powder-puffer, as by this time you will have risen to be a Knight. But in your own (that is, your wife's own) castle you are a creature whose condition will be worthy more of pity than of contempt. In the Petticoat Government in your home you have no voice but simply to do or omit to do what the great household Mussolini dictates to you. As your wife has been notoriously known for harsh treatments of servants most of whom will be coming and going away almost every week, many times you will have a act in all capacities at home, as a butler, a maid-servant ayah, and a nurse (except, of course, a wet one). Whilst she goes out on shopping expedition, leaving the young hopeful in cradle, you will burst forth something like this, adapting the famous "Lullaby of an Infant Chief" by Sir Walter Scott:—

"O hush thee my baby, thy sire is a knight,
Made by benign Sircar, to shed lustre, not to fight.
Thy mummy's the daughter of a multi-millionaire,
She's gone now a-shopping, to buy things all fair.
O hush thee my baby, rough hands your cradle rock,
Will you then rule the world, as poets, I'm sure, don't mock?
Then hush thee my baby, take rest while ye may,
For strife comes with manhood, and waking with day".

Looking to Raphael's Ephemeries it is observed that the "Lady" Planet will be in trine with Saturn, to-day, which presages conciliation after some hitch in love affairs, etc. So seize this golden opportunity and rush to your beloved for patching up the hole, or making up your quarrel, and all will be well. Also, Mars will be in trine with Saturn. This aspect takes place every two years, and it leads to cool temperament and better understanding. May it lead you so!

JUHU LANDLORDS' GRIEVANCES

PLEA FOR MUNICIPAL AUTONOMY

SIR GULAM HUSSEIN'S ASSURANCE

The land-owners, land holders and residents of Juhu presented an address to Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Minister for Local Self-Government under the Government of Bombay on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. N. M. Dumasia in Juhu. The gathering was a representative one. Among those present were Messrs. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, Narotam Morarji, Mavji Govindji Seth, Leo Rodriques, R. A. Wadia, J. E. Saklatvala and others. Mr. Joseph Baptista was a distinguished visitor. All who had gathered here were treated to light refreshments and tea.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, presided.

In welcoming the Hon. the Minister for Self-Government, Mr. N. M. Dumasia spoke in high terms of the Island of Juhu and detailed the catalogue of grievances of the land-owners and residents of Juhu. They had many grievances which were the legacy of past neglect on the par tof the authorities. They found themselves between the devil and the deep sea. Though the Government derived a considerable amount as revenue, but they had done practically nothing to safeguard their legitimate and vested interests in the Island.

In conclusion, Mr. Dumasia referred to the absence of Mr. R. D. Bell, the Suburban Commissioner whom he described to be a fair-minded man.

THE ADDRESS.

The address was then read. In the course of the address it said:

Though Juhu is but a small island, we have many complicated problems pressing for solution in which we solicit your co-operation. But we regard it as impolitic to spoil the immediate effect of your visit by enumerating a catalogue of grievances due to the sins of commission and omission on the part of those whose duty has been to watch our interests. We want to manage our own affairs in Juhu and we feel confident that we shall be able to do as creditably in that capacity as does any agency in this Presidency. All that we need is your powerful advocacy of our cause to obtain for ourselves autonomy in municipal government.

We regard your visit to-day as a happy augury for the future development of this island. We hope that a day may come when, instead of Mahableshwar, this Island will be adopted as the summer resort of the Governor and the Government of Bombay.

You may be surprised to learn that there has been unnatural partition of the island for purpose of municipal administration. So far as the town-planning area is concerned, we pay taxes but not a single landowner has been placed as our representative on the Notified Area Committee. The absence of sanitation and an unrestricted flow of all sorts of visitors (and insanitary condition caused thereby) retard the progress of the development of this rural place as a unique residential island.

We hope that as Minister, and in the higher destiny that you may be called upon one day to fulfil in the Government, you will bear in mind the claims and save it from extinction.

SIR GULAM HUSEIN'S REPLY.

Sir Ghulamhussein replied to the address in suitable terms. He assured them that they would get sympathetic consideration from him. But he regretted that most of their grievances did not come in the scope of his department. He would, however, take an early opportunity to talk about them to the Hon. the General Member and they could rest assured that his services would always be at their disposal.

Continuing he said that he had always been for autonomy in Municipal administration. It was the desire of the Government to grant Municipal autonomy and that was always before him as Minister of Local Self-Government. "You refer to the unnatural partition of the Island," he proceeded. "I understand you have a Municipality for one part of it and a Notified Area Committee for another part. But you have not made any definite proposals in this connection." He told them that whatever proposals they made would receive his earnest and sympathetic consideration. Referring to the representation, the Hon. Minister said that they had two seats in the Notified Area Committee, and if there was no representative of theirs in it, th fault was entirely theirs.

He assured them once again that all their grievancees would receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government.

Mr. Narotam Morarji then spoke about their grievances, the inadequate sanitary conditions and the unsuitable and most unsatisfactory conveyance facilities due to bad roads.

PLEA FOR MUNICIPAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, then addressed the gathering. He made out a strong case in favour of Municipal autonomy.

After Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth had spoken, Sir Ghulamhusein Hidayatullah made a brief reply during the course of which he said that Juhu was a land full of promise to the future. He humouredly observed that after all, Juhu was a place of absentee landlords.

MADRAS CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

WHY NOT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Who will be President of the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress? This question has already sprung up in certain Congress circles. Some think that Mr. N. C. Kelkar will be honoured. Others press the claims of Dr. M. A. Ansari. Younger Congressmen are enthusiastic to get one of their own group installed in the presidential gadi, and they want Babu Subhas Chandra Bose to be given this supreme honour.

That Dr. Ansari deserves the first choice, no one will dispute. His services in the cause of the country and the Congress have been immense. The question is whether the Doctor will accept such an honour, or whether he is anxious to be honoured as the President of the Indian National Congress. No patriot will loathe to be honoured by a nation. This is true. Yet those who know Dr. Ansari closely will vouch that he does not desire to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress. He is always willing—nay anxious—to transfer the honour, which is his, to others, whom he calls more deserving, though every Indian feels that this noble trait in the Delhi Doctor entitles him to their confidence all the more. In fact his choice will be the best in view of the fact that, while sticking to the old programme of Non-co-operation, he harbours no political partisanship. He is free from the sectarian spirit which, unfortunately has been visible in some of the most respected of the leaders of either communities. He is an Indian first and Indian last. He will stand by India or fall by her. His right, therefore, to be the President of the Congress at this chaotic and critical juncture is unchallangeable. The country will honour herself, by conferring the signal honour which is in her power on this politician who has got the least humbug about him. His acceptance, however, is a remote possibility.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is an old Congressman. His associations with the late Lokamanya Tilak and his political integrity and far-sightedness deserve careful consideration. His repeated failures during the past successive years are considered to be the fore-runner of the success, in the third year. But politics in this country has taken such a turn that he should not accept the presidentship this year. He may or may not be selected by a majority of the Provinces. His presence as the leader of the school of thought which he represents will be more serviceable in the debates, open talks and fights in the Subjects Committee and the open Congress. Of course I am not unmindful of others equally able of his party who may well defend their case; but the tact and diplomacy which are a peculiar characteristic of this old Maharashtra politician will have to be shown not as the judge, but as the active advocate of a policy which needs all strength of its ablest and most reputed propounders and adherents. There is another reason also as to why he should not accept the honour at the present juncture. Communal jealousies and suspicions have reached a climax. In spite of the fact that Mr. Kelkar is a Nationalist of the first rank, there is still the unmaskable fact that he is also a staunch Hindu Sabha man. In the selection of the President in these troublous days, we have to be very scrupulous. No tinge of any sort of partisanship should sour about the selection. All facts considered Mr. Kelkar would be a more useful man in the Congress, at least at the present stage, than when he is bound by the chains of a mute president.

It is impossible to eliminate Mr. Mazharul Haque of Patna. There is a strong feeling that this year any how the place of the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress should go to a Mahommedan. I doubt very much whether Maulana Abdul Klam Azad or Mr. Mazharul Haque will accept the offer if it is made on this spirit. It is most unlikely—nay it is impossible looking to the role they have always played: they look not to the presidentship of the Congress, but to the unification of the Nation into one homogenous whole.

Mr. Mazharul Haque has grown grey in the service of the country and the Congress. It may be well that their claims are given proper consideration by all the Provincial Congress Committees. For my part, however, with all humility and respect to these two highly eminent personalities, I would not have them for this year.

Then whom will you choose? asks the querist. Well, are there no other names? Yes there are, a host of them. I shall not stay here to enumerate them all. Mr. Jinnah will be an excellent President, but he has still to be one of us in the Congress. Even if he becomes one, his services as simple Mr. Jinnah, the subtle politician, will place him in a better position for him at a time when we are endeavouring towards a clarification of the conflicting political creeds in the country. I shall not discuss the merits of Subbas Chandra Bose at this moment. I want him to be the President of the All-India Volunteer Conference.

There is yet a simple, but grand and noble personality who deserves all the honour that a nation could bestow. Who will forget the inostentatious enthusiast who never looses his balance, in delivering a judgment and who stands unique to-day as a model of Young India—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? After a rather prolonged stay in the free atmosphere of the West, after a successful ambassadorial service as the representative of the Indian Nation at the Congress of the "League against Oppression in the Colonies" recently held in Brussels, he comes back to the land of his birth, the land which he loves and serves. He has had numerous opportunities of studying Western conditions with an insight that will be of use in a pre-eminent degree at the present juncture to India. He comes with a broad outlook on things and matters and with an unprejudiced mind. Furthermore the work that he has begun on behalf of India in linking her internationally stands better and surer chances of full consummation if he, who so well pleaded the cause of oppressed and suppressed India in that International Congress, is able to carry on that good work as the first man of that very oppressed nation. His outlook on Indian politics is only too well-known to require any recapitulation. Then again by honouring him the country will honour not only genuine nationalism, but will be honouring her youth. That honour will also be the recognition of the rightful place of the youth of India in the struggle for freedom. It will disburden the hearts of the many of the misbelief that the Presidentship of the Congress has become a monopoly of a caucus of older men whom the younger ones are unable to follow.—Yours etc.

"BHARATHA."

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the prize distribution gathering held at the Muslim Residential School at Panchgani on Tuesday, the 17th May, 1927, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim declared that this school was found as a first step towards the establishment of a second Aligarh in India, and made an appeal to the Muslim public and to Government for substantial aid and encouragement. This is altogether contrary to the advice given by the Hon. Sir Ghulamhusein Hidayatullah, at the Muslim Educational Conference held at Bhiwandi about a couple of months ago. Sir Ghulamhusein is strongly opposed to the establishment of sectarian schools and favours mixed schools where boys of all communities can brush shoulders together, acquire understanding and friendship with each other, and gain wider knowledge than what would be available in schools attended by boys of one community or one religion only. Sir Ghulamhusein emphasized the importance of mixed schools by saying further that the Muslims of India must remember that they are Indians and that they have to live and die in India. Personally, I do not agree with Sir Ghulamhusein in this. I consider it essential that boys should be brought up with special surroundings and under certain traditions up to a certain age It is not possible for mixed schools to give instructions in the various religions of India. Surely Sir Ghulamhusein cannot imagine that Muslim boys joining schools at tender age, will have acquired sufficient knowledge of their religion to make them good and God-fearing Mussalmans, or that knowledge of one's religion or at least of the broad principles of it are, in, these days of civilisation, and nationalisation unnecessary. In my humble opinion, sectarian schools and particularly residential, are very essential for boys of every community. There are already in existence sectarian schools for Hindus, Parsis and Christians and none of these communities appear to have suffered any disadvantage thereby. I hope Sir Ghulamhusein does not consider Aligarh and Benares universities and the "Sindh Madressa" unnecessary or harmful of communalism.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim on the other hand favours not merely communal schools but also communal Universities, where even grown-up men, preparing for the learned professions, are to be kept secluded.

Diverse opinions of this nature cause apprehension in the minds of Muslim parents and the sooner Muslim leaders and educationists come to a final understanding the better it will be both for the parents and their children.

There is yet another important subject which deserves serious consideration, and that is the fixing of a language for the medium of teaching. In the Bombay Presidency the local vernaculars are Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese. By some people it is considered absolutely essential that the medium of teaching be the language in which the boys have acquired the habit of thinking and that is their mother tongue, the local vernacular. Others are inclined to adopt Urdu as the common language of Muslims and insist upon Muslim boys being taught through the medium of that language. Without thorough command over the local vernacular Muslim candidates for lower services find difficult to obtain employment; on the other hand Muslim literature is available mostly in the Urdu language only. It must be admitted that the knowledge of Urdu as well as the local vernacular is essential for Muslim boys. What has to be considered and finally decided is whether Urdu is to be adopted as the medium of teaching and the local vernacular taught as a second language or vice versa.

Leaders of all communities and even high officers of Government have so often complained that the present system of education is faulty, but no means for removing the defects have so far been suggested by anybody.

The trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Educational Trust have, in their report drawn the attention of Muslim parents and educationists to a few of the causes of the backwardness of Muslim boys in education. The powerful and organised body of educational experts, The Board of Life Members of the Deccan Education Society, inspected various educational institutions and drew up an elaborate report. No concrete suggestions have, however, been made by anybody.

I now appeal to Muslim leaders to call a meeting of their experts in education, to discuss fully and freely all these points and to arrive at some satisfactory solution, in order that, in due course, the stain of backwardness may be removed from the Muslim community.

I sincerely hope no time will be lost in calling this meeting and placing before the public a progressive scheme for the better education of Muslim boys.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, June 8.
Souter Street.

ALI MAHOMED E. HUSEIN.

NEW YORK LETTER.

INDIANS AND CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

BILL TO NULLIFY SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

(BY TH. K. REZMIE).

NEW YORK, May 6.

The fortnight just ending has been full of interesting happenings of a general and world-wide character.

To begin with, Saturday, April 23, was the anniversary of 363rd birthday of William Shakespeare. In the Central Park of New York over a thousand people had gathered that day to do honour to this King of English language. Among those present were diplomatic representatives of 28 European, Asiatic and South and North American countries. Members of foreign Press were also seen in the audience. The chief feature of the celebration was the placing at the foot of a bronze statue of Shakespeare standing at one end of the Mall, of a wreath sent for this occasion by the native city of the poet, Strafford-on-Avon. It was said to have been made from the leaves of Shakespeare's own garden. Scores of other wreaths and messages of tribute were also received from important societies and personages in the country. Speeches by representatives of peoples and professions among whom Shakespeare's name evokes love and respect mainly concerned the Shakespeare Theatre campaign already started in America and foreign countries. Appeal was made both for support to rebuild if possible, to endow the old Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon which was destroyed by fire over a year ago and for concentrated efforts to revive the taste in public for Shakespearean plays, which would, according to one speaker, considerably reduce the crop of immoral and indecent sex plays infesting the American stage to-day.

U. S. A. AND CHINA.

On Monday, April 25, an event of world importance took place in the city. It was the day of the 20th anniversary of the founding of one of the greatest news-gathering and news-distributing agencies and the greatest non-exclusive agency of this kind in the world. An annual convention of the delegates held in the day was followed by a grand banquet in the evening. The banquet hall of the Hotel Baltimore was crowded by nearly 1,500 guests, chiefly newspapermen. The guest of honour was Mr. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States. Mrs. Coolidge was also present. After the dinner Mr. Coolidge delivered an address, which was almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of the foreign policies of the Coolidge Administration, at Washington. The President devoted the better part of the address to American relations with Mexico and Nicaragua and other Southern neighbours of the United States. But in discussing them he practically recapitulated, perhaps with greater lucidity what his spokesmen and his State Department have all along said, and written.

NOT A POLICY OF AGGRESSION.

The case of American attitude on China however brought out from the President some very clear cut announcements of policy, previously unsuspected. After summarising the events in which Chinese Nationalists have come in conflict with the foreign Powers, Mr. Coolidge made what was generally accepted as an announcement of departure of the erstwhile administration policy of identical notes of protest to China and concerted action by the foreign Powers. The President said:

"The friendship of America for China has become proverbial. We feel for her distress. We have no disposition to do the deepest sympathy in these times of her otherwise than to assist and encourage every legitimate aspiration for freedom, for unity, for cultivation of a national spirit, and the realisation of a republican form of government." Answering the public criticism of the presence of a large force of American Marines in warships in Chinese waters the President said: "In the turmoil and strife of the present time we realize fully that forces may be let loose temporarily beyond their power to control, which may do injury to American nationals. It is to guard against that eventuality that our forces are in Chinese waters and to do what China itself would do if peace prevaled. We do not wish to pursue any course of aggression against the Chinese people. We are there to prevent aggression against our people by any of their disorderly elements" The President gave expression to his general attitude towards nations struggling for freedom when he closed his address with these words:

"Our attitude towards all nations is one of friendship and goodwill. Towards those who are yet struggling to improve the condition of their people and achieve a larger liberty, it is especially one of forbearance. We support the demands of right and justice, but we are equally solicitous to observe the requirements of mercy and compassion."

"MEN WITHOUT COUNTRY."

On Wednesday, May 4, was held in New York a dinner in which the Indians would feel special interest. It was a dinner arranged by the India Freedom Foundation as testimonial to United States Senator Royal S. Copeland. Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remember that an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States given in February, 1923, has rendered the Hindus (this term does not in America denote religious affiliation but is used loosely to describe the nationality of the people from India) ineligible for citizenship, and as a result of the ruling of the State Department that the decision of the Supreme Court shall be effective retrospectively, nearly all of the 400 Indians naturalised in this country have been deprived of their citizenship. This has left hem in a curious and cruel predicament of being "men without country." Having renounced their allegiance to the British King they have lost their British citizenship and are as aliens as any non-British subject. Their deprivation of the American citizenship for which they had prejudiced their nationality, renders them without protection of any Government and unable to leave United States because crossing the borders without a passport is denied by all countries. During the last four years numerous efforts have been made by individuals and organisations of Indian community to to raise enough funds to wage another legal battle for the restoration of the right of naturalization, but as far as I know all schemes have fizzled out because of disunity and lack of competent counsel among Indians. And so the Supreme Court's decision stands unchallenged.

Now Senator Royal S. Copeland of the United States Congress has introduced in Congress a bill which has for its purpose an amendment of the Naturalization Law of United States by defining a "free white person", a fallacious interpretation of which term led the Supreme Court to exclude Hindus from eligibility. This bill gives a list of nationalities of Aryan origin or "white persons" and includes the Hindus in that list. If the bill, which has gone through two readings in the Congress and has been referred to the Committee on Immigration, is passed, it will nullify the Supreme Court decision by changing the very law on which that decision is based. For this reason, if none else, the Indians in America naturally feel greatly obliged to Dr. Copeland. Last Wednesday those residents in New York and their American friends met at a dinner and paid their tribute of admiration to Senator Copeland for what he is trying to do to alleviate the sufferings of the Disenfranchised Hindus.

The meeting which was presided over by Arthur Garfield Hayes, a famous American lawyer of liberal—or shall we say, radical—tendencies, was addressed besides the guest of honour, among by others Mr. S. N. Ghose, organiser of the meeting, Dr. J. V. Cornelius formerly of Lucknow University, Miss Tagore, a niece of Rabindranath Tagore Mr. John F. Hylan, former Mayor of New York, and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Committee on International Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Drs. Gulick and Copeland discussed at length the general problem of foreign immigration and naturalization of aliens and the particular case of the erstwhile Hindu citizens of the United States. Arguments based mainly on the enthnological evidence were stressed and appeals made to further the efforts to have the bill passed when the 70th Congress takes it up next December. About 300 persons were present. Extracts from the speeches of the speakers and other matter bearing on the subject will be sent to you at a later date.

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THE WEATHER.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Friday, the 10th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
Quetta ..	0	0.03	—0.03
Multan ..	0.12	0.06	+0.06
Rawalpindi ..	0·10	0 34	—0.24
Lahore ..	0.31	0.10	+0.21
Hissar ..	0	0.23	—0.23
Ambala ..	0.27	0.03	+0.24
Delhi ..	0	0.25	—0.25
Agra ..	0	0.13	—0.13
Mainpuri ..	0.12	0.01	+0.11
Jhansi ..	0	0.08	—0.08
Cawnpore ..	0.07	0.39	—0.32
Allahabad ..	0	0.20	—0.20
Jacobabad ..		0.03	—0.03
Karachi ..	0	0.07	—0.07
Bikaner ..	0	0.17	—0.17
Ajmer ..	0	0.17	—0.17
Jaipur ..	0	0.17	—0.17
Kotah ..	0	0.55	—0.55
Mount Abu ..	0.50	0.17	+0.33
Bhuj ..	0	0.18	—0.18
Dwarka ..	0.08	0.25	—0.17
Veraval ..	0.02	0.36	—0.34
Rajkot ..	0.35	0.20	+0.15
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.50	0.61	—0.11
Surat ..	0.48	0.10	—0.12
Ahmedabad ..	0.04	0.10	—0.06
Deesa ..	0	0.12	—0.12
Neemuch ..	0	0.38	—0.38
Indore ..	0	1.04	—1.04
Jubbulpore ..	0.04	0.18	—0.14
Saugor ..	0	0.05	—0.05
Hoshangabad ..	0	0.95	—0 95
Khandwa ..	0.05	0.99	—0.94
Akola ..	0	1.18	—1.18
Amraoti ..	0.11	1.47	—1.36
Nagpur ..	0.03	1.87	—1.84
Chanda ..	0.36	1.44	—1.08
Raipur ..	0	1.22	—1.22
Bombay ..	0.27	3.42	—3.15
Ratnagiri ..	0.22	7.92	—7.70
Marmagoa ..	0·57	7.58	—7.01
Karwar ..	4.33	11.40	—7.07
Malegaon ..	0 95	1.39	—0.44
Ahmednagar ..	1.06	2.12	—1.06
Poona ..	0.93	1.53	—1.60
Sholapur ..	0.38	1.91	—1.53
Bijapur ..	1.48	1.47	+0.01
Belgaum ..	0.01	2.62	—2 51
Aurangabad ..	0.52	1.44	—0.92
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.20	0.78	—0.58
Hyderabad ..	0.35	1.45	—1.10
Mangalore ..	15 84	11·50	+4.34
Calicut ..	20.23	10.92	+9.31
Cochin ..	17.37	9.19	+8.18
Trivandrum ..	6.68	5.28	+1.40
Colombo ..	5.43	3.68	+1.75
Masulipatam ..	0.78	1.42	—0.64
Bellary ..	1.23	0.80	+0.43
Cuddapah ..	1.09	0.96	+0.13
Madras ..	0.21	0.66	—0.45
Bangalore ..	1.35	1.51	—0.16
Coimbatore ..	1.30	0.50	+0.80
Trichinopoly ..			
Negapatam ..	0.06	0.35	—0.29

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 10TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the region of rainfall and clear elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the whole of the province and the minimum in the north and west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the east of the province humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Agra and the minimum higher at Cawnpore; elsewhere temperature was almost normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 103deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.50" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the south of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal ouside lower Sind and the minimum locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.25" of rain, Bhavnagar Para 0.50" and Surat 0.40". Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat. Day temperature was below normal except on the Kathiawar coast; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly moderately clouded over the western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the southeast of the province and lower in the extreme north; the minimum was above normal in the central parts. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108deg. at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Karwar have each had a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is lamost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Ratnagiri, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 92deg.4 (3deg. above normal) and a minimum of 82deg.6 (2deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded Humidity is in excess at Bijapur. Maximum temperature was locally above normal in the south of the division and the minimum in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Dust or thunderstorms are again reported from several stations in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and Rajputana. The Chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 0.11" at Mangalore, 0.30" at Calicut, 0.62" at Cochin, 0.34" at Trivandrum, 0.17" at Masulipatam and 0.77" at Bellary.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

B. B. C. I. WORKERS.

SYMPATHETIC RY. OFFICIALS

Whatever the justification of criticism levelled against the Development Directorate and their efforts to solve the housing problem in Bombay, few can deny the fact that many of the poorer classes, who formerly were living in conditions too appalling to contemplate, are now in less unhealthy surroundings generally in the new chawls at Worli. Quite recently the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway recognised the advantages which these newly erected chawls offered for the housing of their menial staff employed in the workshops at Parel with the result that no less than 400 employees who with their families comprise a colony of some 2,000 persons have now been accommodated by the Company in these dwellings.

DEMAND FOR ACCOMMODATION

So popular has been the move since then that the demand for accommodation from other menials has induced the Railway authorities to lease a further nine chawls for the same purpose. The B. B. and C. I. Railway added certain facilities which proved sufficiently alluring to attract more workers. These additional facilities will include a local dispensary, the enagement of chowkidars and the provision of lamps to illuminate the passages, etc. As an experiment some of the Railway officers decided to inspire enthusiasm amongst the men in the direction of recreations and the response to this movement has been encouraging. Not only did the men themselves volunteer to co-operate in the scheme but their enthusiasm prompted them to clear quite a large area in the vicinity of the chawls to provide an open space for games.

WELFARE SCHEMES.

So far as the education and control of the games is concerned and the organisation of the general scheme, the Y.M.C.A. has very kindly rendered valuable assistance in the matter based on the experience which they have already gained in this direction amongst the mill-hands in the Naigaum mill area. These are by no means confined to outdoor recreations only. Certain rooms in the chawls have been allotted for such purposes as a co-operative stores, a night school, a wrestling room and a small gymnasium. Also lantern lectures have been organised and proved popular; these have been conducted by Indian lecturers and the subjects include discourses on "Plague" and "Sanitation" illustrated and explained in such a form as to make an effective impression on the illiterate workmen. To enable the interest of the employees to be maintained and to ensure that the scheme will continue to flourish as it has began, Sir Ernest Jackson the Agent of the Railway, has promised to set aside a certain sum of money annually towards it.

RATNAGIRI PIER

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, June 8.

Harbour conditions at Ratnagiri, though a District town, are extremely bad and the passengers have to suffer a good deal. The matter was represented to the Government for many years past, but the Government have not taken any steps in the matter. At the last visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the grievances were brought home to him in several addresses and interviews. His Excellency saw the conditions himself and promised to do something in the matter. The Revenue Member, too, came to study the situation and then a Committee consisting of Captain H. Morland, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine; Mr. T. J. Walke, Superintendent of Lights; Mr. Wacha, Superintending Engineer; and Mr. Nanal, M.L.C., was appointed to study the situation and to report as to what the requirements of the place are, and what can be done. The Committee met here on the 5th inst., took evidence of the public, saw, the condition of the harbour and has almost settled to report that a pier is possible to the southern side of the lighthouse. The Committee will make the necessary report and it is hoped that Ratnagiri will have a nice pier in the near future.

A Madras message date June 9 states: It is reported that some burglars gained entry into the house of Captain Tasker Taylor, the Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, on Tuesday night and removed articles worth Rs. 700 including two silver cigarette cases and some jewellery. The police are making enquiries.—A. P.

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OPPOSED TO SIND SEPARATION

MR HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS SPEAKS

KARACHI, June 9.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu" on the question of the separation of Sindh from the Bombay presidency, Mr. Harchand Rai Vishindas, M.L.A., expressed himself strongly against the proposal. He said on my return to Karachi after an absence of a fortnight I find that my views on the Sindh question have been misinterpreted. I have been all along strongly opposed to the separation of Sindh from the Bombay presidency and I have been every day strengthened in that view, specially after hearing the fallacious arguments for the separation of Sindh. Finding that some of the Hindu workers had veered round to the view of the All-India Congress Committee, I felt sometime ago that I should not work against that view and led an agitation against separation without ascertaining again the general Hindu opinion, and hence consented to be a convener of an informal meeting called at Karachi. From communications received from various parts of Sindh, I find that the Hindu public opinion is overwhelmingly against separation and I therefore feel myself justified in expressing myself strongly against separation inspite of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. The statements in the press that I was associated with those who were organising opinion in support of separation were incorrect and unauthorised and were published during my absence at Quetta.

CONDITION OFFERS OF RELEASE.

REFUSED BY STATE PRISONER

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The "Forward" states that Dr. Jadugopal Mukerjee, a State prisoner, who was arrested in September 1923, was informed in the middle of 1926 by officials that he could get liberty provided he left India and promised not to visit America, Germany and Russia and would not carry any anti-British propoganda.

This offer was refused by the State prisoner and early this year Dr. Jadugopal was again informed that he would be allowed to go to England, where he was to fix up for an indefinite period and not leave it till further instructions from the Government. He was to pay his expenses of the journey and the cost of living in England.

Dr. Jadugopal declined to avail himself of the offer.—Free Press.

TONGAWALLAS' STRIKE IN POONA

The Poona S.P.C.A. Committee has issued the following communique:—

In view of the allegations made against us as being the cause of the recent strike of tongawallas, we feel that we should give equal publicity to the fact, that it has now been proved, even to the satisfaction of the tongawallas, that the Society was in no way whatever responsible for the strike. We know that after they had stopped work, the tonga-wallas put forward a long list of grievances but it is an acknowledged fact that the real cause of the tsrike was the increasing number of cases being brought against them for cruelty and the heavy fines which were being inflicted against them.

CAUSES ANNALYSED.

To deal with these two complaints separately. In the first case, it may be that the activities of the agents of the Society have stirred the police into a little more activity likewise, although reference to past history shows that the Poona police have really never been backward in stopping cruelty or the use of animals in an unfit condition. But the duties of the police are many and the strength of the force is small, and so they could not always catch every case of breaking the law relating to cruelty to animals. But since the Poona S.P.C.A. commenced functioning, not a sinle case has been brought by the Scoiety against a tongawalla or a public gharrywalla. Therre have been cases apprehended, it is true, but in every instance it has been a police case and not a society case. On the other hand, the majority of cases caught by the Society have been warned and not prosecuted.

Regarding the second accusation of heavy fines, it should hardly need stating that the Society have absolutely nothing to do with the amount of the punishment, and lest it should be said that the City Magistrate was especially favouring the Society by inflicting heavy fines, it was unanimously agreed that he should be released (at his own request) from being a member of the working Committee. It is true, that the Society have been promised half of the fines, but that money will be spent on keeping attendants at the hospitals to care for animals sent for treatment by the Society.

NO PROSECUTION IN ORDINARY CASES.

Having thus cleared themselves from any moral or other responsibility in connection with the strike, the Poona S.P.C.A. wished to make it clear to the general public that its sole aim is to help animals and drivers and not to punish. In severe cases, of course, stern action will be taken, but it has now been decided, within the concurrence of the District Magistrate, that the Police will not prosecute in all ordinary cases, but will hand the case over to the Society for warning. The Society's inspector will then do all in his power to advise the owner and to encourage him to have the animal treated; and only after flagrant defiance of the warning or second offence will any prosecution be launched.

The tongawallas were also informed that the Society would be pleased to give them any assistance at any time in righting their other grievances, whilst in response to a request made by the men themselves, a strong campaign of education by lectures and pamphlets and personal work is to be undertaken by the Society's agents and committee members.

It should perhaps be added that before starting work in earnest by patrolling the streets, the agents of the Society personally warned all owners and drivers that cases of cruelty to animals would be noted and dealt with, so that there was really no excuse for any of them to allow the animals to be worked in an unfit state. It might also be said, that the assurance given to the tongawallas by members of the Society's Committee that some of their grievances would be taken up on their behalf by the Society at a special meeting was partly contributory to the collapse of the strike, the men giving an undertaking that they would consider the condition laid down by the Society that nothing would be done in the matter until they had gone back to work and put a stop to their inconvenience to the public. The assurance from the Collector that the other grievances would be presented in the right channels completed the collapse.

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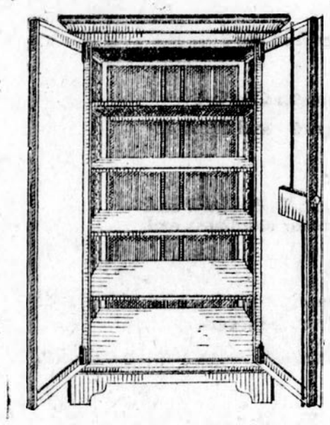

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SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

IMPORTANCE OF AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT.

The following is the concluding portion of the article on the South African agreement contributed by the Rt Hon. Srinivas Sastri to "The Hindusthan Times":—

The Settlement casts other responsibilities also on the Government of India. Hitherto they have remained passive spectators in the scheme of repatriation. Though it was their duty, in the words of Mr. Gandhi, to look after returned emigrants, nothing stands to their credit so far except an occasional subsidy to relieve acute distress. The Union Government naturally think that their repatriation scheme will become more attractive if it becomes known in South Africa that at this end something will be done to receive those who return and help them to settle down. The Government of India will not be called upon to contribute anything from their treasury. There is a lot, however, that could be done without incurring financial liability. The emigrants will be received in Bombay and Madras by our officers and helped to proceed to their destinations by rail or otherwise. Meanwhile, their monies will be be taken care of if they desire it, and their bonuses will be paid through official agency at their destinations. To enable them to settle down in the occupations for which they are suited, official bureaus will supply the necessary information and advice. It is expected that, without detriment to the interests of the labour force here, it will be possible for the railway, harbour and other schemes now afoot to absorb the main part of the returning Indians. They will also be eligible to benefit by the emigration schemes which may from time to time be sanctioned by the Government of India, such as are now open to the Federated Malay States and Ceylon. In fact, it is these, two countries and Mauritius which are contemplated in the provision which says that the Union Government may organise schemes of assisted emigration to India and "other countries." Seeing that Mr. Gandhi, and following him, many others, have criticised this provision, it may be of use to set out below a statement which Sir Muhammad Habibullah made the other day in the Council of State.

The Government were aware that there was some apprehension in India regarding the exact intention of the provision in the recent agreement of the Indian question in South Africa that the Union Government would organise a scheme of assisted emigration to countries other than India. The phrase "other countries" was intended to cover migration to Ceylon and Malaya to which countries emigration from India was already allowed and to enable the Union Government to meet applications from Indians born in Mauritius and elsewhere who wished to return to their place of birth. If at some future date the Union Government decided to afford facilities for emigration to other countries they would doubtless consult the Government of India.

"ASSISTED EMIGRATION."

The name "repatriation scheme" is to be replaced by the name "the scheme of assisted emigration." The change, not only takes away part of the odium that has attended the scheme, but is more in accord with facts; for more and more of those that avail themselves of the scheme, will be those born in South Africa; and in their case, the word "repatriation" is obviously inapplicable. The most important change, however, is that the intending emigrant will not be required to sign a declaration surrendering his domicile and that of his family for a pecuniary consideration. He will have the right, after the first year of his return and before the expiry of the third year, to return to South Africa, provided he refunds the bonus and the cost of passage received by him. This right of re-entry is a concession to Indian sentiment, while it might attract many who would have recoiled from the irrevocable step, of surrendering their domicile once for all. Even after the expiry of three years the emigrant need not sign a document yielding up his rights of domicile; for, under a new law which will soon be enacted and which will apply to all emigrants alike, whether white or coloured, domicile will expire automatically after three years' continuous absence except in cases where the Minister of the Interior permits a longer stay outside the Union. A novel feature is the provision for the payment of monthly pensions to decrepits in lieu of, or in addition to, the bonus. The Government of India will undertake to distribute this pension out of funds allotted for the purpose by the Union Government. One more change deserves mention. Hitherto for the purpose of admitting minor children of parents domiciled in the Union the age of majority has been fixed at 16 years, but for the purpose of repatriation a man has been required to take away all his children under 21 years. This anomaly is now removed, the age of majority being 16 both ways. It will be admitted that, taken along with the considerable increase in the scale of bonuses, these improvements are calculated to enhance the effectiveness of the old repatriation scheme. It is obviously impossible to estimate precisely how many will return every year to India, but we must impress it on South African whites that it is possible to be too sanguine in their anticipations, and by premature expressions of disappointment, to retard the movement they desire.

A little reflexion on various parts of the agreement is enough to show how useful, nay how indispensable, an Agent of the Government of India would be in South Africa. The Union Government have requested the Government of India, and these have agreed, to appoint such an officer. Mr. Gandhi, whose knowledge of South African affairs has been kept up-to-date, has told us indeed that the ultimate value of most provisions contained in the agreement depends on the character, ability and standing of our Agent. The Government of India are no less aware of the importance of this office and will doubtless make the best selection that is possible. The designation, the precise duties and the status of the officer have not yet transpired. Perhaps they can be finally determined only after consultation with the Union Government, but one may be permitted to express the hope that the office will really rank high, betokening the status which South Africa has recently attained and India will soon attain. This is the first time that India makes an ambassadorial appointment to a Dominion, and all future possibilities must be present to the consciousness of those who choose the person and determine his style, precedence and privileges.

INDIAN LEADERSHIP.

The Viceroy is, indeed, to be congratulated on his courage in choosing an Indian for leadership of this Delegation. The result has amply vindicated his choice. Let us trust that it will embolden him to select Indians for responsible offices of this kind in future, and thus dispel once for all the impression which long practice has created abroad that the paucity of qualified Indians makes it necessary to hold the country in the leading strings of Britishers. No one will venture, in matters of this high order of importance, to deprecate caution, but even a conservative student of Indian affairs will allow that Britain has never taken a forward step a day too soon. On the contrary, by being behindhand even in second-rate innovation, she has again and again lost credit for courage and generosity. May we indulge in the hope that the lesson will not be lost on the Secretary of State for India? He and his Council have allowed India and South Africa to settle their dispute without the intervention of the India Office. If the experiment has succeeded, it may well be repeated with equal chances in its favour. It may be hard to stand aside and let others do the job which one has long considered one's own. But constitutional progress is a series of such self-denying acts and Lord Birkenhead, we trust, is as capable of them as any Secretary of State before him.

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25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them, I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver cansd by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

OUR SIMLA LETTER.

DECORATIONS AND AFTER

MR. SASTRI'S STATUS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPERIMENT

(From Our Special Correpsondent.)
SIMLA, June 6.

The Honours List takes the place of honour in this communication for several reasons. Simla is still discussing the chances of those who feel they have been ignored in spite of their having reached a certain stage in their official career. Such is the result of the recent policy of the Government in restricting the sphere of decorations to officials in high position, that the moment a person has reached that altitude, he automatically looks into the list and, should he feel disappointed in any sense, he becomes a little cross and condemns the whole lot of the recipients. Mr. Crerar, who to-day took over charge of the spade work in connection with the Reforms, may not be among the disgrutled, because he is sure that along with the Home Membership which is his, will come very soon a K.C.I.E and other titles. But can the same be said of, say, Mr. Bhore or Mr. Ley or Mr. Burdon? The success of the Habibullah deputation in Captown was not a little due to the vigilant efforts of Mr. Bhore as the head of the Imigration Department in Delhi and Simla, and when Sir Mahomed Habibullah gets a K.C.S.I., should Mr. Bhore be entirely overlooked? —ask some. The case of Mr. Burden is quoted with even greater point. It is said that he should have got at least a Knighthood when he completed his term of office as the Army Secretary; indeed, he was looking into the Honours List on the last three occasions, and every time got disappointed. But fortunately for him he is coming back as the Finance Secretary and may therefore look forward to a fitting decoration very soon. At the same time, Simla. thinks that those responsible for the conferment of decorations have not yet understood Mr. Burdon well in this regard. Mr. Ley is a member of the Public Service Commission whose chairman is still undecorated although two other members of that body are strutting about as Knights; but Mr. Ley may not be unaware of the rumour that a more substantial award is awaiting him which will bring along with it in a very short time honours in plenty. The one thing that strikes the non-officials in Simla is that none of the elected members of the Central Legislature, with the exception of Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee in the Council of Elders, has been mentioned in the Honours List. Such deliberate ignoring of the Assembly is only on a par with the attitude of Government in regard to the members of the Fourth Estate who render far greater service, to the nation than Government think, and none of whom throughout the length and breadth of this land has been thought fit for any honour in the gift of the Crown.

MR. SASTRI'S STATUS.

Writing about the honours, I am reminded of Mr. Sastri's status. He has not been given any honour for the statesmanship and tact he displayed in South Africa as a member of the Habibullah's deputation. I heard some time ago in Delhi that a K.C.I.E., was fixed for him; but at that time there was no thought of appointing him as Agent. Now that he is an official, he may get it at the end of a year when he wants to revert to his non-official career. But it is also likely that Mr. Sastri might have refused the offer of some title for his work in the Round Table Conference. Now that he is an official, he may find it less easy to refuse to accept any title that may come to him as Agent. Mr. Sastri who is sailing on the 8th of June will be arriving in South Africa on the 30th of June at Pretoria. He will stay there during the non-Parliamentary season and come down to Capetown along with the Union Government during the Parliamentary season in the winter. Mr. Andrews, whose selfless labours in the cause of Indians in South Africa merited a Viceregal notice in January, but not a title on the King's Birthday, is expected to return to India at the end of July. Mr. Sastri's salary has been the subject of comment in several quarters, but it is a fact that it is only £2,500 per annum, besides £500 as sumptuary allowance. This is nothing compared with the status that he should hold; he is now only "Government of India's Agent" and not "Agent-General" as has been mentioned in some quarters. But the question of Mr. Sastri's status and salary will be discussed in the Assembly during the September session. The salary is said to be votable and so we can expect the Assembly members to raise the question and see that the right thing is wrung out of Government even as Mr. Sastri's appointment has been wrung out of them by the force of public opinion. I understand that some communication was received from the Union Government when Mr. Sastri was here, promising him every support and co-operation. The note of optimism which Mr. Sastri struck in replying to the address of the Simla Madras Club was evidently due to this most cordial message from South Africa.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPERIMENT.

The experiment of a public school for India which is being tried in Simla is being watched by educationists, but the opinion has not been altogether in its favour. Professor P. Seshadri, Secretary of the Inter-University Board, who is in Simla had some interesting observations to make last week in addressing the local United Provinces Hindu Association. He confessed that the scheme launched with a flourish of trumpets left him somewhat cold. Its expensiveness made it unsuitable for a poor country like India and it was bound to deteriorate into a school for the children of aristocrats. It would not do good to them to be brought up in such an atmosphere of segregation, as they were sure to develop vanity and snobbishness which had no useful place in modern domestic life. To those who had absolute faith in the Public School system of education the Professor commended the recent book of Bertrand Russel on "Education." At one time it trained hardy people who played an active part in the expansion and Government of the Empire dominating over those whom they had conquered but it was futile to foster that spirit in the New Age. The idea of such aristocratic exclusiveness was entirely opposed to the best Indian traditions, in accordance with which the scions of princely families in ancient days went to the hermitage of asceties for education with the poorest Brahmacharis. Professor Seshadri reminded the audience of the recollection of Sri Krishna who belonged to the royal house of Dwarka and whose companion at school was Sudama, a poor Brahman child. Let us not lose the beautiful idea of such companionship. The Gooddess Saraswati made no distonction in her temple between the high and the low and an institution which in effect would cater only to those who paid inordinately high fees and considered it a matter of great pride to sit at the feet of Europeans who were "fresh from England" could neither react beneficially on the present educational system nor rouse the imagination of Indians. Any available money in the country had better be spent on the strengthening of the existing high schools and let no Indian gentleman, however high placed, consider it beneath his dignity that his son should rub his shoulders with the boys of an ordinary Indian high school and be taught by his own countrymen. These views of an educationist of standing on the experiment conducted in Simla and one of whose attraction is said to be the coming of three Englshmen for running the institution, will no doubt be pondered by those who are anxious to adopt the Public School system n India.

NOMINATIONS TO COUNCIL OF STATE.

A few days ago I referred to the vacancies caused in the Upper Chamber of the Indian Legislature by the resignations of the Raja of Bobbilli and Maharaja of Burdwan. These two posts will be shortly filled as the next session is drawing near. Recently, the presence of Maharaja of Pithapuram in Simla gave suspicion to some that his name might be considered in the Bobbilli vacancy. But now another name is being more favourably considered. It is necesary that there should be some popular element in that asylum of Rajas and Maharajas, and so it is hoped that the rumour that a popular name is being considered, will come true, in the end. For the Burdwan vacancy, another member of the princely class of Bengal who is a silent member of the Assembly is being thought of. The voice of real Bengal is very poorly represented in both the Assembly and the Council of State, and it would be a good thing if the Governor-General were to select a person not so much for his vote on the side of Government as for his ability to represent the views of Bengal.

POLITICAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

I understand that the Government of India are shortly convening a conference of the political officers of several Indian states and other areas under the control of Government. This conference which will probably be held in July in Simla, coming as it does at a time when Government are preparing a case for the Statutory Commission, will discuss important issues affecting the future constitution of India, in the light of the opinions obtained at the recent conference of ruling princes. Of course, everything about this conference will as secret as about the Princes' Conference.

ANDHRA PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CRITICISES WORKING COMMITTEE DECISION

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 9.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at 3-30 p.m. to-day in the Muslim Hall, Rajahmundry. About 35 members and a large number of sympathisers attended. Mr. T. Prakasam presided. The Committee expressed rejoicing on the release of Sjt. Subash Bose and other Bengal detenus and congratulated them on their courage and sacrifice.

The President suggested that the first subject on agenda relating to the Working Committee's decision on the conduct of the Madras Council Congress Party might be left off, as the same would be disposed of in a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. Mr. Satyanarayana was opposed to it, and the majority wanted discussion on the matter. Then Mr. Lingaraju moved the following resolution which was carried, after two hours discussion, 19 voting for and 2 against:—

"This Committee is of opinion that the action of the Working Committee in approving the policy of the Madras Council Congress Party, supporting the Independent Ministry, notwithstanding Gauhati Congress resolution is improper."

"This Committee is also of opinion that the Working Committee had no authority to decide on the conduct of Madras Council Congress Party the A.I.C.C. resoluution having asked them only t odemand an explanation and to submit it to the A.I.C.C."

"This Committee thinks, that the instructions issued by the Working Committee to Congress Parties in Councils are inconsistent with the Gauhati Congress resolution and have the effect of committing the Congress to the policy of Responsivists."

"This Committee therefore urges upon all Andhra members of A.I.C.C. to see that the A.I.C.C. meets before July 31st and rescinds the resolution of the Working Committee.

The opposition group based their arguments on the technical point, that the Working Committee resoluution was not *ultra vires* and that it was independent enough to issue instructions.

Discussion on Nagpur satyagraha continues.—Free Press.

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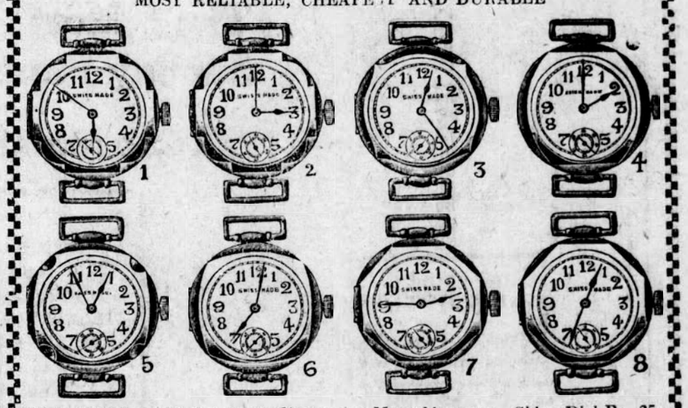

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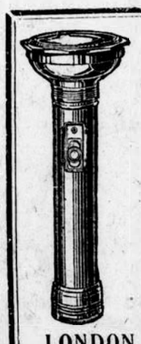

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The great State of Hyderabad is a polygonal tract in the centre of the Deccan occupying an area of over 82,000 square miles and was founded by the House of the illustrious Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk, a distinguished General of Aurangzib, of Turcoman descent. He had long been the Sabhadar of the Deccan; but his practical independence of the Delhi Power dates from 1724 when he triumphed over Mubariz Khan who was sent out from Delhi to oust him. Throughout his long career of activity and assertion, he maintained his dignity; and by the time of his death at an advanced age in 1748, he was firmly established as the independent sovereign of a kingdom which was almost co-extensive with the present State and also included Berar. The Dynasty of the Nizams has almost uniformly been closely attached to the British Power ever since the Third Anglo-French War in the Carnatic which ended with the fall of Pondicherry in 1761. The Nizam has been consequently termed as "Our Faithful Ally the Nizam." Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad, writing in his learned and voluminous "History of Hyderabad Affairs" (883 for private circulation) tells us of the great name and character of the Founder of the State and also of how.

"impartial estimates of his character can hardly begrudge his descendants a pride in the founder of their name and renown, for his politic compass and tenacious hold of independent power were unstained by treachery or cruelty and the later annals of the family are similarly clear of the grosser incidents of conquests," (quoted in Sir K. Lethbridge's "The Golden Book of India" 1893; p. 180.)

THE EARLY MINISTERS.

The first treaty between the British Power and the Nizam was concluded in 1766; and it was supplemented by more important and more permanent treaties in 1798 and 1800. According to these and other engagements, the Nizam received large accessions of territory including Berar, from the conquests from Tippu and from the Marathas. Nizam Ali, the last of the sons of the Founder to occupy the throne, died in 1803; and he was succeeded by his son, the Nizam Sikandar Jah, who was served by three Prime Ministers of ability, Mir Alam, Munir-ul-Mulk and Maharaja Chandu Lal. Munir-ul-Mulk was the son-in-law of Mir Alam and succeeded him as Minister. He was the father of Suraj-ul-Mulk who became Minister after Chandu Lal and the grandfather of the great Nawab Sir Salar Jang I. who was Minister from 1853 for over 30 years.

Chandu Lal, the ancestor of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, was descended from one of the most distinguished Hindu families settled in the Deccan. The original home of the family was Hindustan; and its most illustrious ancestor was the famous Raja Todar Mal, the great finance minister of the Emperor Akbar. Rai Mal Chand who was fifth in descent from Todar Mal accompanied the great Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, to the Deccan and rose to high distinction under him, holding the office of 'Karrora' or the head of the customs and excise department Rai Mal Chand was followed in that office by his son, Rai Luchchi Ram; and he in turn gave place to his elder son Rai Nanak Ram. Chandu Lal was a grandson of Rai Luchchi Ram: and he raised the family "to that pitch of eminence in the Deccan which it had occupied in Northern India during the time of Todar Mal." 'Who is Who in India'—Popular Edition, Lucknow (1911) p. 139.)

Chandu Lal was practically the Minister even during the tenure of office of Munir-ul-Mulk and exercised all real authority. He was in theory only the deputy of the Minister, being Peshkar. In those days the Minister ranked next in dignity to the Nizam himself. His duties were to supervise the collection of general revenues, to control all branches of the army, to arrange for the administration of justice, to grant pensions and allowances and to control patronage. He was assisted by the Peshkar who was appointed by the Nizam, but was directly subordinate only to himself. The office of Peshkar was practically hereditary in the of Chandu Lal. Chandu Lal was Peshthe time of Mir Alam. He was the real controller of the entire internal administration, and particularly of all revenue matters; and he did his business so thoroughly that he received the warm commendations of the British Resident. (p. 5. Vol. II. of Kaye's "Life of Lord Metcalfe").

CHANDU LAL'S WORK.

After the death of Munir-ul-Mulk Chandu Lal became the minister in name as well as in fact, though he continued to hold the title of Peshkar merely which he never wished to change. Chandu Lal resigned his high authority only in 1843 when he was 77 years of age. Sir Henry Russell, the Resident at the Nizam's Court from 1810 to 1820, was a very warm friend and supporter of Chandu Lal in whom he could not perceive any serious fault; but his successors, Sir Charles Metcalfe, afterwards Governor-General, and General Fraser were very outspoken in their criticism of Chandu Lal's administration. Chandu Lal was generally favourable to the strengthening of the hands of the Resident and to the heeding of the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of reform. He saw the necessity of keeping up in efficient condition the British Contingent and was inclined towards a reduction in the number of the Nizam's irregular forces. He was afraid of openly going against his master who would not tolerate any reduction either in his army or in his extravagant private expenditure. He consequently found himself frequently unable to secure funds from the regular State-revenues for the Contingent and resorted to loans at great, even usurious, rates of interest. But he looked to no personal interest in such transactions. With so many opportunities of profit, and living in the midst of so much corruption Chandu Lal retired from office a poor man and died in comparatively unaffluent circumstances; and to this day Chandu Lal's family has remained, judging by the standard of the great Hyderabad nobles, a comparatively poor one. Even Metcalfe, Fraser and other Residents who did not like him and his methods have borne uniform testimony to the loyalty of Chandu Lal both to his own master and also to the Suzerain Power. In a letter written to Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, General Fraser thus speaks of Chandu Lal:—

Adoritly opposing the Nizam to us (the British) or us at other times to his sovereign, he (Chandu Lal) has continued to keep the Government—or rather the dictatorship—of the country in his hands for 30 years. Still whatever his motives may have been, and how far soever actuated by self-interest and determination to uphold his own authority, he has been truly and essentially our friend.

Sir Richard Temple says in his 'Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim and Nepal' that the financial difficulties of the State became greatly embarrassing under Chandu Lal's administration and the old judicial arrangements were largely obliterated, giving place to a variety of usurpations of jurisdictions on the part of individuals, especially the Arab chiefs in the army and the great noblemen. Influential persons, military chiefs, powerful landholders, rich bankers and great noblemen often refused to submit to the jurisdiction of these courts.

After the death of the Nizam Sikandar Jah in 1829, in the reign of the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula, and during the Ministry of Chandu Lal there occurred a serious Wahhabi conspiracy in 1840 aiming at the overthrow of the English. It was engineered by an uncle of the Nizam and directed against the British Government as well as the Nizam himself. Nasir-ud-Daula's reign was also marked by the serious Shian-Sunni Riot of 1847 and by the conclusion of the famous Berar Assignment Treaty of 1853. A week after the conclusion of this treaty, the Minister Suraj-ul-Mulk died; and his young nephew, the famous Salar Jang, was appointed in his place. In 1857, a new Nizam, Afzal-ud-Daula succeeded.

SIR SALAR JANG I.

Both the Nizam and the Minister stood by the English with unshaken loyalty in the crisis of the Great Mutiny and were later on royally rewarded and honoured for their services. On the death of Afzal-ud-Daula, his son, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, then only three years old, succeeded; and a Regency was constituted with Sir Salar Jang as Regent and the great premier noble Nawab Shams-ul-Umara as Co-Regent. The Regency continued till 1883 when Sir Salar Jang died; and the Nizam, coming of age in 1884, was formally installed by Lord Ripon.

The Co-Regent, Nawab Shams-ul-Umara was the Amir Kabir, the chief noble of the court, descended from the ancient family of the saint Shaikh Farid of Pakpatan in the Punjab and closely connected by marriage with the ruling house. He was the hereditary holder of the Paigha Lands covering an area of over 4,000 square miles, and intended for the maintenance of troops known as the Nizam's Household Troops. He was Co-Regent till his death in 1877 and was succeeded by his brother the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara who also died in 1881.

After the death of the Nawab Salar Jang II. who was appointed Minister soon after his father's death, Sir Asman Jah another member of this great Shamsiyah family became the Prime Minister. He had already acted in that capacity during Sir Salar Jang I.'s absence in Europe, had been appointed to the Council of Regency on the latter's death in 1883 and had represented the Nizam at the Jubilee Celebrations of Queen Victoria in 1887. He continued as the Prime Minister for several years during which two important reforms were effected. First a Code was published for the guidance of the Minister, known as the 'Kanunchai-Mubarak' (the auspicious code); and important still, a Council was established composed of all the Ministers of State. He was succeeded in the exalted office by yet another kinsman, the Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umara who also proved a very capable administrator and effected several changes in the various departments of the administration.

SIR KISHEN PERSHAD, MINISTER (1901-1912).

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad followed in 1901 and continued to hold that office for over a decade. He is descended from Chandu Lal in a direct line of succession. The latter's grandson, Maharaja Narayan Pershad Narainder Bahadur was appointed Senior Minister under the Council of Regency on the death of the great Salar Jang in 1883. When he died in 1888, he adopted his daughter's son, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, as his heir. Sir Kishen Pershad was born in January, 1864. He gave even as a boy great promise of future abilities. He early displayed a talent for poetical composition in Urdu; and he was soon honoured with the title of 'Shagird-i-Khas Asaf Jah' (i.e., the special pupil of His Highness) which is considered "to have a very special honour attached to it and is seldom bestowed by a sovereign on his subject."

In 1892 he was appointed to the hereditary post of Peshkar and was made also Military Minister. He was shortly afterwards given the title of 'Rajayan-i-Raja Maharaja Bahadur Yamin-us-Sultanat,' the first portion of which has been enjoyed by his ancestors. He was appointed to act as Prime Minister in 1901 and confirmed in the place in the next year. His literary tastes are keen; and he has published some novels in Urdu and also several books of verse both in Persian and in Urdu. He has inherited all the jaghirs of Maharaja Narainder Bahadur which yield him an annual income of several lakhs of rupees. He has also been given full civil and criminal powers over his people, which is a privilege only enjoyed by the highest nobles of the State. He received from the British Government the insignia of K.C.I.E. in 1903 and that of G.C.I.E. in 1910.

Under the Ministry of Sir Kishen Pershad the form of administration was that prescribed by the original instructions issued by the Nizam in his Edict of 1893 (Kanuncha-i-Mubark), subsequently modified in some important particulars. According to this scheme, the Minister was the chief controlling authority in the State; there were four subordinate Ministers assisting him, respectively in charge of the financial, military, judicial and miscellaneous departments. The Minister was known as the 'Madar-ul-Maham': and the Assistant Ministers as the 'Mum-ul-Mahams.' The revenue department was directly under the Minister who controlled land revenue, survey and settlement, customs, 'inams' and abkarti' forests, agriculture and commerce. There were six Secretaries, including the Private Secretary to the Minister. The whole State is divided into 4 subahs, each under a Subhadar or Commissoner, and being divided into Districts, each of which was controlled by a First Talukdar or Collector assisted by a Second and a Third (or Assistant) Talukdars. There were subordinate officials like the Tahsildar who had charge of the revenue and magisterial

MAHARAJA SIR KISHAN PERSHAD.

work of his 'taluk' assisted by a 'Peshkar' (assistant) and in some places by a 'Girdavar' (revenue inspector). Villages were controlled by one or two "Pateis' (headmen) who had charge of the revenue and police functions and were assisted by accountant known as 'Patwaris,' 'Karnams' or Kulkarnis. There are also the Samasthans' and 'jagirs' which cover an area of more than 24,000 square miles.

A Legislative Council was first established by decree in 1893 which consisted purely of high officials. In the next year a 'firman' of the Nizam recognised the right of the people to share in the work of legislation and to representation on the Council. In 1900 the whole scheme was modified as Act III of Fasli 1309. According to this the Council consisted of 19 members, presided over by the Minister—the Assistant Minister whose department was concerned in the Bill before the Council, being the Vice-President for the time being. 8 of the 11 official members were nominated by the Minister. Of the 6 non-official members, 2 were elected by the 'Jagirdars' and land-owners, 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and the remaining 2 were nominated by the Minister one being chosen from the 'Paigah Ilaka.' The first years of office of Sir Kishen Pershad saw the passing of the Census, the Weights and Measures and the Limitation Acts, besides the passing of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Act, the Stamp Act, the Ferries Act, and several regulations of the High Court. Customs and Excise Revenue began to yield a profit only with Sir Kishen Pershad. In 1904, the total revenue of the State, excluding the 'Sarf-i-Khas' (Crown Lands), the 'Paigah and the' 'Jaghirs' which together make up a third of the whole area of the Dominions, stood at 469 lakhs. The total expenses came in that year to 450 lakhs. Fortunately since 1901-2, the rate of exchange between the State rupee and the British rupee has been fairly steady "the former exchanging at about 8 per cent. above its bullion value." In 1904, the Government issued an improved rupee known as the 'Mahbubia rupee' representing on one side the famous Char Minar building. Since then the minting of rupees has been so arranged as to avoid violent fluctuations in exchange. The rate now stands about 115 and 116 'Mahbubia' to 100 British rupees.

The Minister amalgamated in 1903 the two Municipalities (originally introduced in 1869) of Hyderabad and Chaderghat under a Commission of non-officials assisted by a special officer styled Secretary to the Committee. The Local Board Department first established in 1887 was also largely improved. In 1901 there were 13 District and 70 Taluk Boards, the former presided over by the First Talukdars and the latter by the Second and Third Talukdars. The local cess, originally one anna per rupee of land revenue, provides funds for the building and upkeep of roads, schools, dispensaries, rest-houses, etc., There were also arrangements for conservancy in the Divisional, District and Taluk headquarters; there were besides 21 mofussil municipalities in the State in 1901 whose expenditure was met also from the local cess. Irrigation, Public Works, Police and Jails all continued to be efficient; in the matter of Police, there were 3 distinct jurisdictions within the State, viz., the Sarf-i-Khas the Diwani and the Paigah and Jaghir police; while the City Police Force of Hyderabad had a distinct organisation. The Education Department worked by a Director of Public Instruction and ultimately controlled by the Minister, made commendable efforts at the spread of primary and girls' education in the regime of Sir Kishen; while the Madrasai-Aniya for the education of noblemen, now known as the Nizam College, and the Dar-ul-Ulum or the Oriental College continued to flourish. Some progress was also made in direction of providing boarding houses for the students of some of the District High Schools of which there were 16 in the State in 1901. A system of grading teachers was also inutroduced; while the children of the agriculturists were given instruction in a manner which enabled them to assist their parents in the fields in the busy seasons of the year. The girls' schools were naturally very few; but attempts were made vigorously to promote female education; and the Government High Class Zenana School at Hyderabad did very good work.

SETTLEMENT OF BERAR QUESTION.

It was in the Ministry of Sir Kishen Pershad that the Berar question which had been hanging fire for so many years was closed by Lord Curzon in a bargain which has been described by Mr. Lovat Fraser (India under Curzon and After—p. 226) as being a fair one and doing reasonable justice to both parties. The Minister and the Resident Sir David Barr were largely responsible for the successful termination of the negotiations out of which the Nizam felt that he emerged, with his prestive enhanced because firstly of the British Government remaining in Berar only as his lessees, and secondly of their consenting to reduce the number of British troops in his territories. It was Sir Kishen Pershad again that put the Finance Department of the State under the able guidance of Mr. Casson Walker who continued to be the Finance Minister till his retirement in 1911 and who succeeded in rehabilitating the entire finances of the State. He was specially honoured and decorated for his tact and skill in the negotiations connected with the Berar Settlement.

Sir Kishen Pershad retired from the Ministership in 1912 and devoted himself to the elgant luxuries of a well-deserved life of repose and quiet. His leisure hours were occupied with his favourite pastimes of versifying, photography, painting and billiards. The self-complacent attitude of the present Nizam who succeeded his father in 1911 led him first to dispense with the office of Minister and become himself his own Minster. The regular Ministership was in abeyance for a period; and attempts were made to constitute an Executive Council with a President at its head, who would discharge some of the functions of the previous Minister. The circumstances which brought about the publication of the acute correspondence between H.E. the Viceroy and H. E. H. the Nizam, in the beginning of last year, have been followed by an attempt at reorganisation of the personel of the higher governmental machinery of the State. Recently Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur of the noted Shamsiyah family, made over charge of the Presidentship of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur whom therefore the Fates have summoned again to preside over the destinies of his State. The Maharajah's accession to the Prime Ministership, at a time of exceptional, difficulty, was considered an event of striking significance. A descendant of Chandu Lal and a Hindu nobleman of the highest eminence, he has proved himself a loyal and capable servant of the State in years past. His statesmanship and tact in dealing with the Berar Question has been noticed: and it is believed that his handling of the situation at the present time may prove beneficial to Hyderabad. The situation, as revealed in the recent correspondence, demands exceptional statesmanship and great hopes are entertained in this illustrious descendent of Chandu Lal,—who in his own day proved himself so invaluable not only to Hyderabad but to the Suzerain Power as well. It is hoped that a similar fortune will result from the efforts of Sir Kishen Pershad. The Maharaja was, on his accession, the recipient of numerous addresses of congratulation. "All justificable demands will be met," was the answer given by Sir Kishen Pershad in reply to the address presented to him on December 1926 by the non-official members of the State Legislative Council, who demanded the introduction of Reforms. The address contained definite requests for substantial increase of the non-official element, the grant of representation on the Council to the elected representatives of every district, and powers to the members of the Legislative Councils to put incerpellations, move resolutions, and discuss the State Budget. We hope that under the wise guidance of this experienced Hindu nobleman the dissatisfaction of the Hindus in the State will also be abated and the whole administration will put on a more progressive complexion than has been possible in the last decade.

One who is closely associated with the Maharaja and is therefore competent to speak with authority on the subject relates a story with which we may conclude this sketch. It is said that the late Nizam who was two years younger than Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad remarked in his early years before his courtiers "what a remarkable likeness the young Raja bears towards Maharaja Chandu Lal!"—adding with his characteristic grace and patronage. "I think he will be another bright star in his family." This prophecy, says the writer, does credit not only to the Royal eye but also shows what a promising young man the Maharaja must have been. "The Indian Review."

THE NATIONS' SHAME

THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC

SNARES LAID TO ENTRAP UNWARY GIRLS

A thrill of horror runs through the correspondents at Geneva at the revelations in the report of the League of Nations' Commission on the white-slave traffic, news of which lately began to filter through the press. The United States and England are not included among the offenders in the report, which H. J. Greenwall, special correspondent of the London "Daily Express, describes as "one of the most terrible indictments against humanity ever compiled." The chiefly surprizing point is that certain among the so-called civilized nations are said to countenance, if they do not openly connive at, the deliberate and profitable barter in agony and shame. The names of these nations are not divulged, and the London "Times" is moved by the appalling iniquity of the international trade in women to urge the League to "pursue the destruction of this traffic to the end," and not to conceal, as it has concealed, the names of those countries which countenance the evil, including those which, altho signatories to the international conventions for its suppression, have not acted up to their obligations.

The report is the result of an investigation in twenty-eight countries, spread over three years. The commission is headed by Dr. William F. Snow, an American. The American Social Hygiene Bureau contributed the money for research, and the American Hygiene Association loaned staff members for the inquiry. All were formally thanked by the Council of the League of Nations.

AN EXTENSIVE TRAFFIC.

Altho, according to the report, as it is quoted in the British press, and to some extent in the press of this country, international conventions to deal with the evil have succeeded in causing the traffic to be "probably less extensive than it used to be," it is admitted that it is still "extensive." It is said to go outward from Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, and Turkey, to Argentine, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Egypt, and North Africa. Four classes profit from the trade, while the victim receives ill treatment virtual slavery, and, in the end, a dishonored grave in an alien land.

How extensive the traffic is may be surmised from the fact that 5,000 persons interested in commercialized vice were interviewed by the investigators. From piecemeal quotations from the report, which was "released" a little at a time, we learn, for instance, that in Mexico the traffic is real slavery, agents buying and selling women and making a profit on every transaction. Proprietors of tolerated vice in Uruguay import their victims wholesale from Europe, the victims coming mainly from cabarets in Hungary, Austria, and Germany. The movement of tourists is also followed. Women are imported into Egypt, Tunis, and Algiers for the winter season, and then are sent elsewhere for the summer. Stark tragedy stares at us from the page which reports that a troupe of fifteen girls, all under age, were taken by a German woman to dance in an Athens cabaret. Seven of them were sent home in a "pitiable condition" to relate how they were forced into vice to save themselves from starvation. Another troupe of four girls was sent to Buenos Aires and was there strande. One committed suicide, another attempted suiride to save herself from starvation, a third disappeared, and a fourth acsepted the situation forced on her. The commission reports evidence that white-slave procurers, who pose as theatrical agents, have offices in Belgrade, Berlin, Bucharest, Budapest, Marseilles, Paris, Vienna, and Zagreb. Portugal is cited as one of the worst countries in respect to the traffic. There those given over to commercialized vice range in age from sixteen to twenty. Many snares are laid to entrap unwary girls and women. Bogus matrimonial agencies and bogus employment agencies bait many victims.

SUPPLY OF VICTIMS.

Licensed commercialized vice is found to be the chief cause of the white-slave traffic. The supply of the necessary victims is kept up by importation. Some of them, we read, know why they are being imported; others do not. Few fully understand the conditions before them. In foreign lands—friendless, ignorant of the laws and of the language—they are practically defenseless. The report invites Governments to defend their nationals by providing that girls under certain age should not be permitted to accept engagements to go abroad without official examination and approval of the conditions required by the employing agency. Governments also are reminded that it is their duty to see that the places of entertainment to which foreign entertainers are brought are properly conducted.

There are obvious difficulties to be overcome in wiping out this filthy stain on civilization. The task can not be accomplished, notes the London "Times," without the general support of a number of independent and sovereign States whose standards of thought and practice are not all upon the same level. It took years to wipe out the slave trade, but to-day the reformers have better machinery at command than had the abolitionists. There is publicity, and, pleads "The Times:"

"Surely in such a cause it should be used to applaud the active promoters of reform, to shame and stimulate the sluggish, and to hold up to infamy the incorrigible patrons of iniquity. Each country should be called upon to answer for itself before the conscience of the world and have judgment according to its works. For the wretches actually engaged in the traffic, and particularly for the principals' to whom it brings unholy wealth, no punishment can possibly be too severe. A first proof in any nation of abhorrence for this particularly base and sordid form of cruelty should be to see that its municipal laws are sufficient to inflict condign punishment on these criminals and on their agents; the next, to see that these laws are enforced with the vigilant severity so vile a crime demands. The League has more power than any human organization ever had to pursue the destruction of this traffic to the end. It has only to tell the whole truth and the world will insist upon action. To keep back, after due warning, the names of any States which might acquiesve, or connive, in the continuance of the evil would be little short of complicity in their guilt. The League has begun well, but it must go forward much more resolutely if it is to satisfy the conscience of Christendom."—The "Literary Digest."

B. I. S. N. CO DOCKS STAFF UNION.

CARGO SUPERINTENDENT'S THREAT TO UNIONISTS.

On behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Company Docks Staff Union Mr. Jhabvala writes that the Cargo Superintendent 3-4 Victoria Dock has issued a fiat to all the men on the staff asking them not to join the Union, and has threatened that if any body did join on his account he would be forthwith dismissed. Mr. Jhabvala has communicated to the Managing Agents, B.I.S.N. Company, stating that the Union has been formed for the purpose of demanding rightful claims of the men and among others it has the following objects:—

A. (1) To organise and unite the British India Steam Navigation Company Workers in the City, Island and Presidency of Bombay; (2) To secure to its members fair conditions of life and service (3) To try to redress their grievances; (4) To try to prevent any reduction of wages and if possible to obtain an advance whenever circumstances allow; (5) To endeavour to settle disputes between employers and employees amicably so that a cessation of work may be avoided; (6) To endeavour to provide against sickness, unemployment infirmity, old age and death; (7) To endeavour to secure compensation for members in case of accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act; (8) To provide legal assistance to members in respect of matters arising out of, or incidental to, their employment (9) To endeavour to render aid to the members during any strike or lockout brought about by the sanction of the Union; (10) To obtain information in reference to the Steam Navigation Company Workers in India and outside; (11) To co-operate and federate with organisations of labour, having similar objects, in india and outside; (12) To help, in accordance with the Indian Trade Union Act, the working classes in India and outside in the promotion of the object mentioned in this rule; and (13) Generally, to take such other steps as may be necessary to ameliorate the social, educational, economic, civic and political condition of the members.

B. For the attainment of these objects, the Union shall organise centres in the City and Island of Bombay, and branches in other parts of the Presidency.

Proceeding further Mr. Jhabvala has stated that in case the cargo Superintendent interferred with the right and legitimate procedure that the men have adopted it would be necessary to call upon the men to declare a general strike and the men will be compelled to picket.

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B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
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Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913:—

BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 11 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
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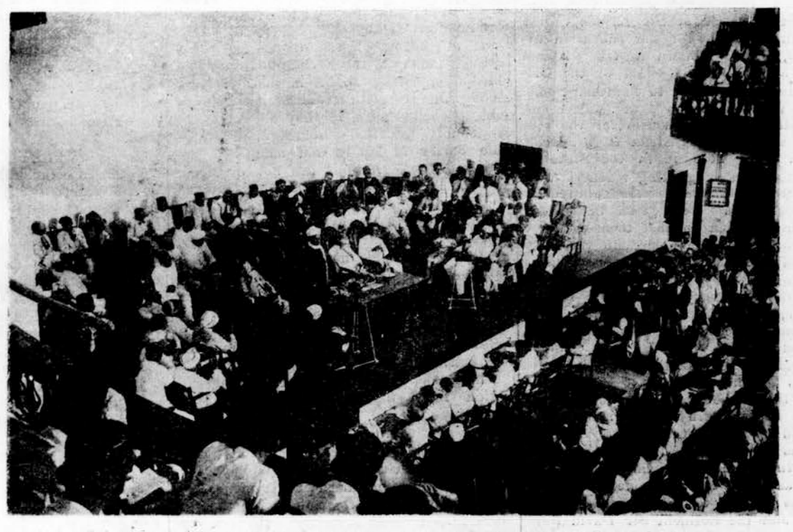
SEND OFF TO MR. SASTRI

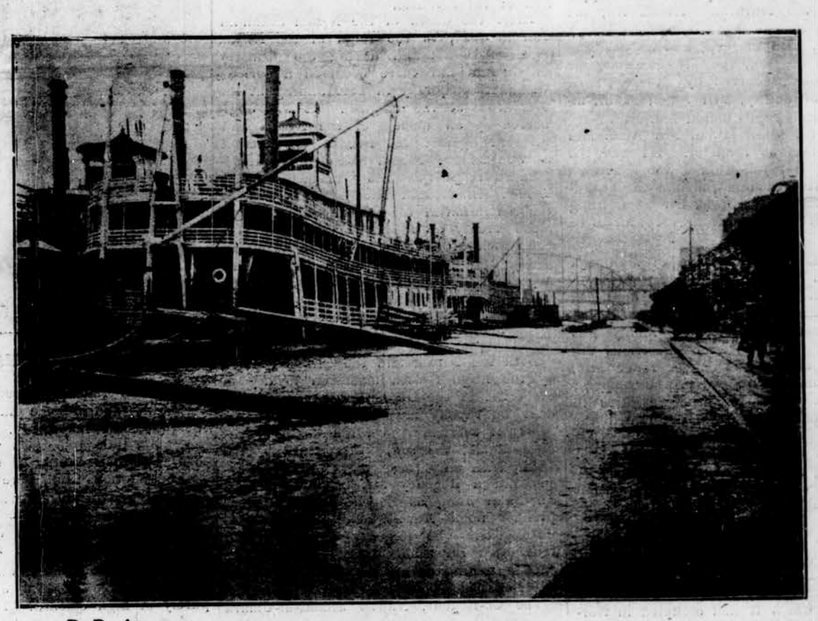


The meeting held in Bombay to give the Rt. Hon. Sastri a public send-off was one of the most striking demonstrations held in this City in recent days. Speakers who represented every shade of political opinion wished Mr. Sastri a success in his arduous mission.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

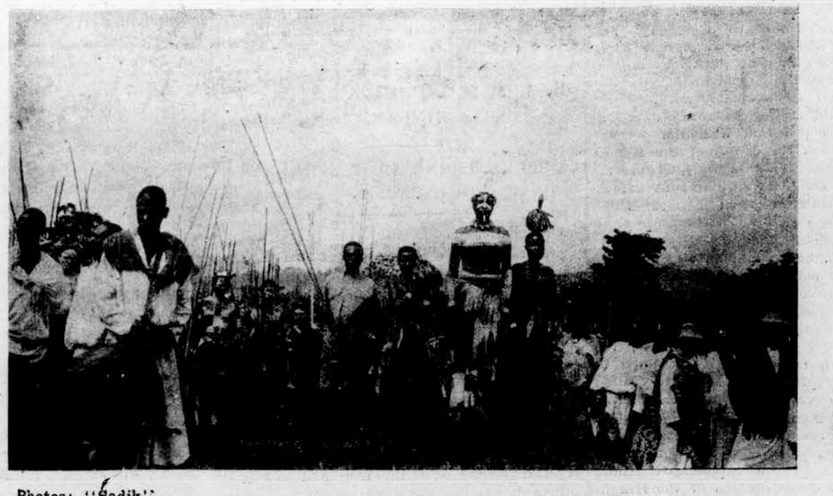
"Chronicle" Photo".
The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri performed the opening ceremony of the Fellowship School before his departure for South Africa.

G. S. A.
One of the most difficult problems which the Cantonese had to face is the persistance of the armed labourers to continue in the army. They were finally incorporated in the nationalist forces.



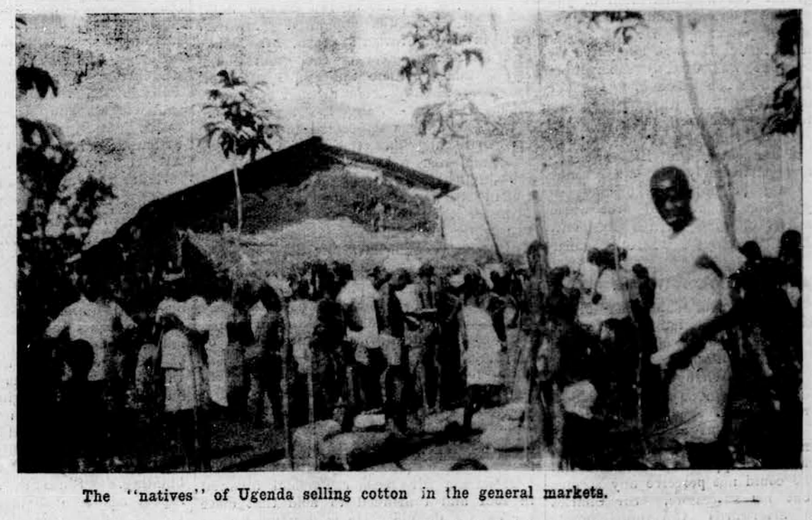
P. P. A.
The recurring floods in the Missippi have wrought terrible losses in St. Louis. The floods reached the railroad tracks and swept towards the railway supports..

UGANDA COTTON MARKET



Photos: "Sadik".
The African tribesmen have queer notions of beauty. They adorn their bodies with feathers and cane sticks.

KENYA "NATIVES" IN GALA DRESS



The "natives" of Ugenda selling cotton in the general markets.